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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,409.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
16th May	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	.....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July „

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R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magganini	15th July 1908

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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CAPRI	4,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	4,000	....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 14th May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 15th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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9th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May	1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.
KOERBER	3,301	A. Foresti	1st July	1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	.....	1st August	1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908.
KOERBER	3,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Taraboochia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	579	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	-

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	....	May 20	....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	....	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	.....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	.. ..	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 20	.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	.....	Dec. 31	1909 Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	1909 Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND,..... £ 600,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. have been REMOVED from 57, Esplanade Road, to Albert Building, Hornby Road.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY the 12th May 1908, for the work of enlarging the present CHEMICAL LABORATORY in the Compound of the Wilson College at Chowpatty, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 12,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject all or any tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 7TH MAY, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1908, and which were as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following Article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of the Association of the Company:—

10a. The Company may, by ordinary Resolution from time to time, subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the memorandum and Articles of Association provided at the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eight."

And Notice is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Extraordinay General Meeting shall be concluded, a General Meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held for the purpose of passing the subjoined Resolution.

That pursuant to Article 10a of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each in the capital of the Company be consolidated in such manner once every four of the existing such quarter shares shall constitute one Rs. 500 share upon which the sum of Rs. 500 shall be credited as having been paid up, and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to issue one share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and in such form as they may approve, in lieu of four such quarter shares when surrendered by the holder or holders thereof.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1908.

TENDERS are invited for the PRINTING of GUIDE BOOKS and SOUVENIRS for the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition. Printers to canvas and arrange for advertisements. Apply to

SECRETARY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
NAGPUR.

NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH BEG TO INFORM our Indian constituents that we have appointed Messrs. THE JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING CO., LD., Sidick Building, Bombay, our sole Agents for the sale of our well known Pitt Oil Engines and Crude Oil Engines for the whole of India and Burmah.

PITT ENGINEERING CO.,
159, Queen Victoria Street,
LONDON, E. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

ORDERS SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1908.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

	Rs.	a.
Published in five parts at each	0	8
Complete in one volume, paper cover	2	10
Or handsomely bound cloth, gilt top	4	6
"Royal Academy Pictures" is the only publication that gives an adequate idea of the exhibits, including as it does many pictures that do not appear in any similar work.		
BLACK AND WHITE. Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery	0	14
THE PALL MALL EXTRA. Pictures of 1907	0	12
PARIS SALON CATALOGUE	2	4
LE NU AU SALON, PAR VICTOR NADAL ...	4	6
Containing 40 plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principal pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon; each accompanied by description and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover.		
CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DU SALON. Publice sous la Direction de Ludovic Baschet... ...	2	4

USE DICHROIC INK JARS.

Rs. 1-8; As. 12; Ans. 6.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

THE KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

11th Grand and Entire Change of Programme,

Including Shipowner's Daughter,
Tragedy at Sea,
Alcohol Generates the Tuberculosis.
Black Witch
Doing of a Maniac,
and many others.

EVERY EVENING TWO SHOWS:
First from 7-15 to 8-45
Second from 9-30 to 11 (S.T.)

EVERY SATURDAY EXTRA THIRD
Show from 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

ON THE MAIDAN.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
ON
FRIDAY, 15TH MAY.

Under the Patronage of
SIR WALTER HUGHES.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE

will give a
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Tickets for Reserved, First, Second Class seats can be had from Messrs. ROSE and Co.

By kind permission of the Officers, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, BAND will play during the evening.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,
C. B. Fry,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,
G. L. Jessop,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
J. T. Tyldesley,
R. E. Foster,
John Gunn,
S. Haigh,
W. W. Armstrong,
O. Schwarz,
J. Darling,

W. G. Grace,
Lord Hawke,
A. C. Maclaren,
G. Hirst,
A. A. Lilley,
A. O. Joens,
T. Hayward,
V. Trumper,
S. M. J. Woods,
W. Rhodes,
Lord Dalmeny,
R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Dulwich, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co. are now registering orders for—

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES AND SCULPTURE FOR 1908.

With Rembrandt Photogravure Frontispiece of one of the principal pictures. In one volume. Paper covers, Rs. 2-10; Cloth gilt, Rs. 4-6.

"BLACK AND WHITE" ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES FOR 1908.

14 Annas.

"PALL MALL" PICTURES OF THE YEAR, 1908.

12 Annas.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furnitures such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror back sideboard.

5. Full-plate, half-plate, folding, hand, and enlarging cameras, lay figure, also portrait, half-plate, rapid rectigraph full plate Lancaster, Euryscope full plate, view quarter size lenses, washing plates, dishes, etc.

1 310 bore rifle by Greener.
1 D B C F No. 16 gun by T. Bland.
1 D B C F 12 bore gun by Moore and Harris.
1 large tiger skin 7 by 6 ft.
B 1-5—5 Cases 47 8-12 Gross Tins Nixey Brown Boot Polish.
B 6—6 Cases 24 Gross small bottles Nixey Brown Boot Cream.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Handsome almost new steel rubber tyred wheel landeau with handsome bay Waler mare and harness.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of W. Garrick, Esq. proceeding home.
1 English built steel rubbe-tyred half C Spring victoria, lined morocco, and bay Waler horse and harness.

SALE OF LANDAU AND GREY ARAB HORSES.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in Suit No. 143 of 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Steel rubber-tyred wheel half C. Spring Landau and one showy Grey Arab horse and strong harness.

AUCTION SALE OF DECAUVILLE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

One 14 h. p. 2 Cylinder Decauville Motor Car, with tonneau body and side entrance, 5 seated, in good order, speed 30 miles per hour, substantially built, Radiator of full capacity, suitable for Indian climate, fitted with engine of Decauville's own make, very little used.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Huntley Lodge, Clare Road, Byculla (just near Messrs. Phillip & Co.'s dispensary) the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, corner whatnots, English and wooden new designed bedsteads, mirror door Almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned ebonized semigrand pianola by Soundy and Co., windproof lamps, table ornaments, Indian and Brussel's Carpets, two aviaries with birds, etc., the property of P.W. SULLEN, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12 instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 133 Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, dining table and chairs, dressingroom suite of sofas and chairs, blackwood almyrahs, marble topped tables, chest-of-drawers, single and double bedsteads, baba cot, carpet, one hansome strong E. B. rubber-tyred victoria by Laure and Marner, in very good order, with a grey Arab horse and harness, etc., etc., the property of Arab Ally Mahomed Frey proceeded to Arabia.

The property is now on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure broken and seasoned horses at a cheap rate.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway:—

About 70 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Memonwada street, otherwise called "Chuckla."

In the matter of the Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and

In the matter of the Arbitration between Mahomed Yusufkhan and other parties to Suit No. 229 of 1901 and Ismail Umerjee.

Hawaboo and others.......................Petitioners
Ismail Umerjee and others.....................Respondents

Under instructions from A.M. Kajijee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismail Umerjee, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of which formerly Vishwanath Samjee was the Fazendar and of which Kashibai, the sole legatee, under the Will of the said Vishwanath Samjee, is the Fazendar together with the chawl, house or tenents and buildings standing thereon situate at Memonwada Street, otherwise called Chuckla, admeasuring 56ft. in length and 30ft. in breadth, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 71, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Bhajipalla Lane, on the west by the public road, known as the Memonwada Street, and on the north by the property of Esmail Ahmed Munshi and on the south by a passage.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1908.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR P. O. Amrita (Jessore)

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T BE WISE after the event.—See the Silent Sunbeam, famous Darracq, Morblek and Ford. These are not one season's cars. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Stree, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—TWO Thorneycrop MOTOR BOATS—Cheap. Apply P. O. Box 262.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE, six years, 14-1, both saddles, easy paces should play polo, recently vetted Rupees 700. Apply MAJOR SOADY, 66th Punjabis, Belgaum.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 495, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TO LET.—EXCELLENT OFFICE Premises facing front Hornby Row. Also GODOWN in same house, Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and lift. Rent moderate. Appply WITHIN first floor.

TO-LET.—ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Sidick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent very moderate. Apply WITHIN.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—WANTED situation as TYPE-WRITER in Government or Mercantile Office, young English lady. Address "B," care of this Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, [illegible] Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. [illegible] postage.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........................	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.

MUST be EUROPEAN, and a first class man, capable of taking entire charge of our Studio. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 with prospects. Apply with specimens of work to

BARTON SON & CO.,
Bangalore.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FROM 1ST JUNE, TOP FLOOR FLAT. Beryl House, Wodehouse Road. Two good Reception Rooms, two Bedrooms and Bath Rooms, one Dressing Room. Electric lift, light, and fans. Very well furnished.

Apply to
G. OWEN DUNN,
School of Art Bungalow,
Hornby Road.

NOW ON VIEW.

Complete Assortment
OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
BY
J. SAGAR & CO., LTD.,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ADVANCES made on immovable properties to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at 9 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.

Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.

Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.

Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)

Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.

Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.

BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)

SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION
OF
MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.

CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.

LADIES DRASSES
made within the
SHORTEST NOTICE

A. FREDOON & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 3 8	„ 2 0

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly.	„ 10 12	„ 8 8
Monthly.	„ 3 8	„ 2 12

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

No. 4144.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as PROBATIONER in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st July 1908. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of his Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above mentioned: the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules(1) approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

(1) Note.—The following are the relevant rules:—

* * * * * * *

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

IV. The Magistrate or political Officer will carefully examine into the value of the evidence, given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for inquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(a) the horoscope;

(b) family books;

(c) tradesman's account books showing entries relating to the birth;

(d) the record of admission in the Registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations;

(e) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidates's family, otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

VII. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the canditade has stated the date and place of his birth correctly he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born—on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominion. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (a) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

(a) Here enter details.)

* * * * * * *

IX. Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

X. In addition to the particulars required by Rule II, a candidate not born in His Majesty's Dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

XI. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the Highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submmitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (b) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , and that he was born at , a place without His Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the son—grandson of a person born in those dominions.

(b) (Here enter details.)

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

Note.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) should be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Commissioner of the Division or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality.

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

3. The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple
Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES,
RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert
Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.
At Old Nagpada Street, out of Fort.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 99 of 1907.

Zulfikar Alli Khan.............................. Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Miya and others..................... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein, dated the 18th day of February 1908, and under instructions from B. D. Sethna, Esq., the special Commissioner appointed by the said decree, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, will put up to auction the undermentioned property (if not sold previously by private contract) in two lots on the premises, on the day and at the hour hereinafter mentioned.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. II.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th May, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, whereof the present Fazendar is Khoja Mowjibhoy Hurji, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan or Old Nagpada Street, now called Memonwada Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under B. Ward No. 2490 and Street No. 464, containing by admeasurement 282 1-9th square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Mirza Alimahomed Khan Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by a passage partly belonging to the hereinbefore mentioned premises and partly belonging to the house of Shaik Budan Kalaygar and on the south also by a passage partly belonging to the house of Sakina Kusban.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanjee, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their Office, No. 121, Modows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

On account of the underwriters:—

P 481 1—1 case 12 pieces lead pipes 2½in. and by 12ft. ½in. by 45-47ft. long.

2—1 case 2in. do. by 4in. by 12 ft.

4—1 Cask 5 coils do. 4in. by 45-47ft.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Abdoolally Tayabally.

P F
7601 1/3—3 cases Tin Milton Boxes.
& Co.
7602 1/2—2 do do.

On account of the concerned—

18 casks 5 tons broken flooring tiles for mosaic work.

On account of the concerned—

11 bales khaki drill,

4 cases, each 22 pieces blouched silk damasks, 29in, by 30-35 yards.

5 cases do. 32-32½in. by 30-35 yards.

1 case 19½in. by 18½ yards.

A consignment of superior English fire and thief proof safes, fitted with Chubb's lock by J. Grove and Son, consisting of

3 safes, sizes 30in. by 26 by 24; 28in. by 20 by 20; and 34in. by 24 by 24; rounded at corners and fitted with bands at sides and ½in. thick boiler plate door.

3 safes 28in. by 30 and 32, fitted with 3-8in. thick plate door.

A consignment of safes by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, consisting of 6 safes. size 24in. to 36in. fitted with Chubb's lock and Alarm gong.

A consignment of string cash and document boxes, sizes 12in. to 16in. and 20in. With secret drawer and double bottom.

On account of the concerned—

5 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English Motor oils and Valcanisers, Poster inks, bright and peacock' blue, orange, brown, chrome, yellow, bronze, blue colours, carriage varnishes, fire extinguishers, rolls of leather, cloth, speed and revolution indicators, cylinders, contract markers and accumulators, Carlisque soap, carriage varnish, etc.

One double bellows camera full size, with a rectilinear lens and other accessories, complete.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of damaged cotton and yarn in Process.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to call by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Hindustan Mill, Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process on bobbins.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY and BUILDING MATERIALS, damaged by Fire and Water, at the Hindustan Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.

Under the instructions from the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their rooms for the purchase of the following machinery and building materials, &c., salved from the late fire at the above mills, up to 6 p.m. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1908.

36 cards by Howard and Bullough.

21 drawing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, with single heads of seven deliveries each.

8 slubbing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 98 spindles.

10 intermediate frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 130 spindles.

30 rowing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 164 spindles.

1 roving frame by Howard and Bullough, each 144 spindles.

2 mules by Taylor and Lang, each 472 spindles.
8 " " " " " 704 "
4 " " " " " 644 "
2 " " " " " 582 "

13 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 400 spindles.

1 ring frame by Tweedale and Smalley, each 374 spindles.

12 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 348 spindles.

The above-mentioned number of spindles is approximate. All gearing such as shaftings, pulleys, pedestals, couplings, &c., except running shafting and gearing and such couplings, or shaftings as may be connected to running gearing in undamaged blocks or such as are marked with white paint.

Salvage of Building materials of Card Room and small spinning Blocks K. and M.

About 119 cast-iron columns and flooring above good pillars and cast iron gutters.

10 cast-iron columns marked with white paint are not to be sold.

Beams must be cut off inside and not dug out of the walls.

Separate offers must be made for the machinery and building materials.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 should be sent separately with the offers.

All the materials now offered for sale must be removed within one month from the day of acceptance of the offer.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of the right of the temporary occupation of vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the vacant lands, Case No. 464: 465, 464-466, Street Nos. 11-13 and 14-16, 14-16 and 17 at Doongri Street and Nowroji Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Matin, 2,432 tons Captain J. Archers sailed yesterday for Portsaid, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons Captain A Mocker, sailed yesterday for Yokohama &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons Captain J. W. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hartport, 2,502 tons Captain T J Holman, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons Captain G. Clarkson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Singu 1,902 tons Captain W. Currie sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugao with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Wellington. 3,626 tons, Captain T S Hosting, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday from Cardiff on 10th, May, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain M Winckler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c.. with a general cargo.

The steamer Inchmarlo, 2,637 tons, Captain W M Folster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Plyth, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 3,817 tons, Captain J. Kerr, arrived in Harbour yesterday, from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 1,683 tons, Captain R C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea 1,944 tons Captain F. M, Austin sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Elax, 2,571 tons Captain P. B. Baniston arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Batoum via Karachi with a cargo of Kerosine in bulk.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour, on the 10th instant, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, &c.. with a general cargo and 43 cases opium and 12 cabin and 175 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons Captain W. Catto, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain M. G. Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major H. H. Wire, Colonel and Mrs. Cunliffe and 2 children, Miss Cunliffe, Mr. H. C. Mules, Mr. A. Broadway, Lieut. Turner, Mr. S. C. Mould, Major Thacker, Mr. H. A. Hetherington, Mr., Mrs. and Miss McGregor, Mr. D. I. Bhowani, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. D'Mello, Mr. Adamally Karimji and 149 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	Flagship
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 9.

Africa	1301	Whitehead	N F 11-5 M M & Co
Asgard	2712	Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936	Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Bulyssis	3958	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Elax	2571	Baniston	W & A Graham & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan	T Morrison & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481	Clarkson	
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mclony	B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Nuddea	1944	Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Shahllum	1918	Davison	M'tius 8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	The Bombay Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K'chi	15-5	K Nixon & Co
G Hoseinee	993	Jarden	P Gulf.	16-5	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jodda	22-5	B & P S Co
O Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	18-5	A Strandes
Malta	3900	Tocque	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	15-5	R A W
Q Budree	1439	Lloyd	Mauritioes	20-5	G Jeewaji

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	11-5	Glade & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3 Ischia	2481	Din	Shanghai	17-5	F R S N Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Genoa	15-5	F and R SN Co
7 Obra	3520	Cammack			N F M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Dabecevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	15-5	W & A G Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	13-5	P & O Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5	P & O Co

H W Y D

Lhasa	941	Williams	K'chi	11-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Elax s	Baniston	Batoum, Apr 14
	Inverness s	Clarkson	Calcutta, Apr 27
9	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi, May 7
	Wellington s	Hosting	Cardiff April 10
10	Totomi Maru s	Winckler	Kobe April 7
	Inchmarlo s	Folster	Blyth April 7
	Clan Ogilvy s	Jones	Mauritius Apr 29
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh May 2
	Canara s	Kerr	Karachi May 8

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Shah Jehan s	Harrison	Rangoon
	H M S Hyacinth	Heneage	Colombo
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta
	Lawada s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Nuddea s	Austin	Calcutta, &c
	Hartport s	Holman	Philadelphia
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
10	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, &c
	Urlana s	Robertson	Rangoon
	Takasaki Maru	Mocker	Yokohama, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
" Canara, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
" Arabia, for London.
" Ischia, for China, &c.
" Balyssa, for Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
6	Neidenfels	W Rede	Bombay
	Orseolo	S Zenaro	Venice
	Abbotsford	W Scroggie	Bombay
7	Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Pakram	R Morier	Chittagong
	Frankdale	Kidd	Bombay
	Nilo	P Martin	London-Dundee
	Lindenfels	G Keeneweg	Boston-New York
	Glenaffrie	J Craig	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
May		
2	Clan Mackay	Galle
5	Lindula	Negapatam
5	Palamcotta	Rangoon
6	Tara	Straits
6	Nairn	Calcutta
6	Shah Nawaz	Akyab
7	Barenfels	Antwerp

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 6th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Membassa, left Port Said on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maldavia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived at London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th May and she is excepted here on the 12th instant at 4 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 35 bales wool, D Nagjee; 51 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—15 bales twist F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—15 bales twist Holland Bombay Trading Co; 64 bales twist The Manockji Petit M Co.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—2,001 cwts cotton seed, H Govindji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—45 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 15 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 42 bales twist W and A Graham and Co.

Canara s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Bamakua Manganese Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Colaba s—2,002 cwts rapeseed L Curumchand; 13,500 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 5 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 3,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 70 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 455 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 40 cwts gum G Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—54 bales twist, Kahn and Khan; 6 cwts Japanese stones, J Moolchand; 440 bales cotton K Pavri and Co; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 90 cwts gum, G Sojpal

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton 7,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Levanzo s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Levanzo s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Show Wallace and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Levanzo s—10 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 25 bales twist M Coben and Fils.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS
to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No. 2[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KHANDALLA.

BIRTH.

ASPINWALL—May 9, at Khandalla, the wife of Mr. John E. Aspinwall, of a son—(Still-born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROLY—May 4, at Wellington, South India, the wife of Captain W. Croly, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

McHUTCHIN—May 4, at Ringwood, High Ground, Bangalore, the wife of W. McHutchin Chief Engineer of Mysore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 2, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, William Edwin Browne, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, and formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LAST—May 4, at Muttra, from the effects of an accident at polo, W. A. W. Last, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Muttra and Major, United Provinces Light Horse.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co. Ld.

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs.	a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1¼ oz. bottle	1	8
" "	3 " "	1	8
" "	4 " "	2	8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 " "	2	8
"	12 " "	1	0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs.	a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0	12
" "	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" " 25	0	12
" "	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" " 25	0	12
" "	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" " 25	0	12
" "	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	" " 25	0	12
" "	" " 100	1	12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 8-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.

The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Jhansi Ry. Institute vs. 79th Co. R. G. A.—Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 12.—Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets 7h. 4m., High water, 9-1m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

Wednesday, May 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-34a.

Thursday, May 14.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 Apollo Street, 6 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-25m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

Friday, May 15.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

Saturday, May 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-37a.

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be
thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's.

Shakespeare.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of April, 1,717; daily average 57·2; total of new admissions, 735; Parsis 389, Hindus 284, other castes 62. Number of children vaccinated, 107.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,871. Among them the number of new admissions was 542, classified:—Bhatias 73, Vanias 72, Brahmins 49, Lohanas 54, other castes 294.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS.—During the month of April the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,532. Among them the number of new admissions was 645. There were Hindoos 1,279, Mussalman 247, other castes 6.—Total 1,532. The average daily attendance was 51.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW DOCKS.—On Friday evening, Ladoobai (17) and Puribai (12), Hindu female labourers, were digging an earth bank at the New Docks, Bombay, for purpose of filling their baskets with earth and taking them away when a slip occurred and about three tons of earth came down from a height of fifteen feet. The two girls were buried under it, and when extricated they were found to have died of suffocation. The labourers had been previously warned of the danger of digging into the bank. At an inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

WANTED TO BE A BIDEE-MAKER.—At the G. T. Hospital on Sunday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Goonibai (22), a Hindu woman, living at Fanaswadi. The husband of the deceased stated that a few days ago he had a row with his wife as she wanted to go to a bidee shop to work there. As it was considered a degrading avocation to follow among his people, he refused to allow her to go there. She took this to heart and during his absence on Saturday night she took a dose of opium which proved fatal. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A HUSBAND'S DISAPPOINTMENT.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Shivaji Jepaji (25) a Hindu, living in Jairajbhai Lane. The deceased was a bill collector. His wife being too young, he used to ask his father to get him another wife. On Friday night he returned home drunk and turning out his wife from his room locked the door from inside. As he did not open the room the following morning, the door was forced open and the deceased was seen hanging himself by the neck with a rope, one end of which was tied to a beam. He was dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A PARSI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.—At the J. J. Hospital on Saturday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Avabai (37), a Parsi woman, living at Slater Road. The deceased had been suffering from illness for some time past. On the 1st instant, she had a quarrel with her husband owing to his having interfered in a dispute which she had with a neighbour. Subsequently she was taken very ill and on her being taken to the hospital it was found that she had swallowed a large quantity of iodine. She was treated there and died on Friday night. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Yessu Govind (20), a Hindu labourer. It appears that on Thursday the deceased was working on the tram lines at Dhobi Talao, when a motor car belonging to Mr. Cassamali Jairaj Peerbhoy and driven by one Govind Vithal came up from the direction of Girgaum and knocked him down. Rama Jiwa, one of the labourers, deposed that the car came very fast and he heard no horn blown. He was of opinion that the driver could have avoided the occurrence as the road was clear of traffic. Govind Vithal, the driver of the motor car, stated in his evidence that he blew the horn when he came near the spot where the men were working. As a tram car was then coming he took a turn. The deceased saw the motor car approaching, but staggered on to the mud-guard of the car. He was confused. Dr. Lafond, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said the death of the deceased was due to fracture of his skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

VICTIM OF THE HOUSE COLLAPSE.—Jalal Miraji, the hack Victoria driver, who was injured by the partial collapse of the roof of the building at the north end of Medows Street on Friday afternoon, died on Saturday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. An inquest was subsequently held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. M. Louis Bricard, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, stated that he had been in the building for the last fourteen months. When he first went into the room that had collapsed, he noticed a very minute crack in the wall and drew the attention of his predecessor in the office. The latter attached no importance to it and said it was there since a very long time. Witness had no idea that the coping would fall. Witness was in the office on Friday from 9 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. and heard no rumbling noise. He did not notice any movement in the building Nothing occurred that would make him suspect that anything was wrong. The collapse was sudden and without warning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to fracture of his skill, caused by the accidental fall of the debris on him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th May.

169—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A CABLE has been received in Colombo from Singapore, conveying the intelligence that Mr. R. W. Wickham, was missing on the voyage from Colombo to Singapore, and that it was supposed he had fallen overboard. Mr. Wickham arrived in Colombo from England by the French Mail on the 14th April, and provided a local interviewer with interesting first-hand information on Brazilian rubber. He stayed in the Island about a fortnight and after visiting several rubber estates, left for the Straits and the Malay States by the M. M. *Earnest Simons* on the 28th April. It was Mr. Wickham's intention to return to Ceylon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIRST NEPALESE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

In a short time says the 'Englishman':—the Prime Minister of Nepal will be presented to the King. It is not uninteresting at this juncture to recall the first mission sent across the seas from the mountain Kingdom, that under the famous General Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, which visited the Court of Queen Victoria in 1840.

Jung Bahadur was at that time about 30 years of age. He was a man active, shrewd, intelligent, of determined character, quick in action as in thought, as he proved by the way in which he discomfited his enemies and secured his power in Nepal, and again by the manner in which he defeated the plots against him after his return from England. He was rather slight in figure, but neatly formed, strong firm and agile as a hart, a great contrast to his two brothers, who accompanied him, and were distinctly fat. His features were of the true Gurkali Tartar caste. His courage and keenness for sport may be gauged from one of his acts As his steamer was passing through the Sunderbands, he saw a chance of shikkar in the jungle. Regardless of everything he jumped overboard and made for the shore, returning in safety to the relief of his alarmed followers and of the ship's company.

He was, as Captain Thomas Smith remarks in his narrative of "Five Year's Residence at Nepaul," "well inclined to associate with, and adopt many English customs, a good shot and first rate sportsman faithfully attached to his sovereign." "He had," continues Smith, "witnessed some strange doings at his Court, and the downfall during the late King's reign of five successive ministries," downfalls always accompanied by executions and massacres. He had with him two of his brothers, colonels in the Nepalese service, and five other Nepalese. Chiefs and Officers, besides a large following of servants. Of the attendant Officers Smith remarks that they were sharp intelligent men, who had likewise witnessed the glorious uncertainty attending the privilege of wearing one's head in the Kingdom of Nepaul and were good specimens of the Nepaul nobility.

The mission sailed from Calcutta "in one of the P. and O. Company's fine steamers, at a charge of £5,000." A Calcutta correspondent of the "Times," writing on April 7, 1850, gives an interesting impression of the general and the farewell he took of the regiment that escorted him down to Calcutta. He describes the visit as one of the most remarkable paid to England in the century by any Oriental. He speaks coldly concerning the visits of the Pasha of Egypt "a next door neighbour," and of Rammohun Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore, but grows enthusiastic regarding Jung Bahadur.

The correspondent outlines the bloody coup d'etat by which Jung Bahadur established himself as Prime Minister and concludes the story with the remark "I should be sorry to prejudice his reception amongst any who . . . . might regard him as a sort of George Barnwell or ordinary cut-throat. On the contrary, his manners, his abilities, his tact and energy have alike confirmed him in the good-will of the Nepaulese army and people. Previous to the return of the troops which had escorted him here, I witnessed his leave-taking. First the Officers, after each receiving either pay or present of money (which he and his brothers touched) stood in front, and one by one addressed him. He replied, and after some reluctance, as it appeared to me, and many repeated salaams, withdrew."

Jung Bahadur translated the words of these Officers into Hindustani. They said it was their duty to take him back in safety to Nepaul, and his going shamed them. They could not understand why he had incurred such expense to go abroad, or why he was leaving his country and friends. The leave-taking review of the troops was quite affecting several companies of his men protesting loudly and begging him not to go, and leaving his presence, after repeated orders, with the greatest reluctance, many having their cheeks wet with tears.

Since that day the Gurkha people have learned and unlearned much, and the scenes that marked Jung Bahadur's departure from Calcutta were not repeated when the present mission set out, in business like fashion to Bombay. But though times have changed greatly, and the passing years have made world smaller by abridging the time spent in covering distances, there is still a considerable similarity between the lion-hunters of early Victorian days, and our own. It will, therefore, be interesting to compare the accounts of the visit in the Home papers that will shortly reach India, and those that were published in 1850. Let us quote a few remarks. The style will be found a little in flated, a trifle archaic, to modern ears but the sentiments will prove to be an echo of those of the London press of this year of grace.

Thus the "Atlas":—

"When the season waxed, and grew middle-aged, and when concerts, exhibitions, operas, fetes and balls were in their full swing and most sparkling height, one of the gallant boats of the Peninsular Steamer Company crossed the Bay of Biscay and landed upon English ground the Princes of Nepaul. They came, they were seen, and forthwith they conquered. We have said that they arrived in a steamboat. To look at the lustre of their retinue; to count the diamonds, which sparkle on their brown skins, to mark the gemmed turbans, the jewelled aigrets, the white bird of Paradise plumes—who would not have been forgiven for believing that the whole party might be an incarnation from the "Arabian Nights," whisked thither in an hour from Bagdad or a City of Cathay, attended by the Fairy Pari Banou, with Solomon's seal in their carpet bags, and journeying with passports covered with hieroglyphics and stars, the genuine autographs of the King of the Genii? Coming in this guise, lavishing diamonds and gold, enshrined in a halo of oriental mystery, the Nepaul Embassy became at once the talk of the town. Wonderful rumours were buzzed about in the salons, the clubs and the gossipy alleys of the operas. . . Impressed with such notions, vast admirers of jewellery, great favourers, and inordinate worshippers of Princes, all the world looked with applauding eyes upon him of Nepaul. He was fitted, courted, perhaps a little bit toadied, and maintained his rank as the very greatest curiosity, until, alas! for human stability, a ship of the same line which introduced the brown and illustrious stranger to our shores, made its appearance with a still rarer, at all events a still newer, object of curiosity; and according, one bright, summer morning, in utter defiance of all natural history, the Hippopottamus of the banks of the Nile became the Lion of the banks of the Thames."

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LANDI KOTAL.

The "Pioneer":—When our troops were eventually withdrawn from the Khyber after the military operations of 1897-98, the old fortified Serai at Landi Kotal—wrecked by the Afridis—had been replaced by a real fort, so well-planned and so strongly built as to be proof against any enemy not armed with artillery. Its interior was arranged to give good accommodation for several hundred of the Khyber Rifles with their British officers, and at the same time to admit of large reserves of food-supplies, water and ammunition for the permanent garrison in case of an attack. By the free use of steel shutters and guard-plates men lining the parapets were secured against dropping or enfilading fire from the adjacent hills; and there were none of those "deadangles" which had proved so fatal to the defenders of Saragheri. On small scale the fort was a triumph of engineering skill; and though there was some criticism as to the elaborate precautions taken to make it exceptionally strong, expert military opinion was well satisfied with the whole work. Probably no one engaged in its construction thought that it would ever be attacked in force; but the unexpected has happened; and on the night of the 1st instant Colonel Roos-Keppel and his Khyber Rifles had the satisfaction of testing its defensive qualities. The attacking party this time were Afghans and not Afridis, and the result was what might have been anticipated: the garrison were absolutely secure, and held their own with the greatest ease. At the same time that the fort was built a series of block-houses was also constructed, not only near Landi Kotal, but at various commanding points along the Khyber Road. These also were of a new pattern, masonry and steel alone being used, and each was made practically impregnable. Food and water for forty days could be stored in them; and with ample ammunition the small detachments told off to hold them could defy attack. Last week, when it became clear that the Khyber region might be invaded by the Afghan "lashkars" gathered at Pesh Bolak, everything was made snug in these miniature forts, and the Rifles confidently waited the development of events. The Michni-Kandao block-house, which is placed so as partly to command the road up from Landi Kotal, had to stand the brunt of the main attack. The Afghans recognised its importance, and made determined efforts to capture it. They failed completely though they were in great strength. They also tried to take the "serai," in which the caravans are placed when halting at Landi Kotal, but here again they came under the fire of more block-houses, and they had to retire. The Landi Kotal defences were thus put to severe test, and they came satisfactorily out of it. It is quite certain that if Ali Masjid or any of the smaller posts had been attacked, similar results would have followed. With the appearance on the scene of Sir James Willcocks and a brigade from Jamrud any investment of Landi Kotal fort was rendered impossible, and as another brigade also moved up to Ali Masjid a few hours later the safety of the Khyber was secured. If further operations now have to be undertaken, we shall reap the full advantages of the measures taken in 1898-99 to strengthen the defences of the Pass. There is also the alternative route through the Mullagori country, with a military road all the way, lying open for use in case of a large concentration of troops at or beyond Landi Kotal. Strategically, the position is far more satisfactory than ten years ago.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—A few weeks ago in commenting on the creation of the new Jamrao district in Sind, we drew, attention to the necessity of carving yet another district out of the Shahbandar sub-division of the Karachi District. In this connection a "Sind Official Gazette" extraordinary just issued contains the following interesting notification:—

The following statement is published for general information in continuation of notification No. 963, dated the 26th March 1908. Since the issue of that notification, it has been suggested that advantage might be taken of the proposed re-distribution of districts in Sind to relieve the Collector of Karachi of some portion of the burden of the large administrative area which at present claims his attention in addition to his very important duties at head-quarters. The general idea is that the four trans-Indus talukas comprising the Shahbandar sub-division, (which formerly belonged to Hyderabad, and were transferred to Karachi in 1854, when the northern talukas of the present Hyderebad district were taken over from H. H. Mir Ali Murad,) should now be re-transferred to Hyderabad, with a corresponding re-distribution of talukas in the northern part of that district. Detail of the modified scheme are now put forward, which may be referred to as scheme V. It differs from scheme IV in the following particulars: —(a) transfer of the four talukas, (Shahbandar, Jati, Mirpur Bathoro, and Sujawal,) comprising the Shahbandar sub-division, from Karachi to Hyderabad, (b) transfer of Shahdadpur and Hala from Hyderabad to Nawabshah, (c) transfer of Shanghar from Nawabshah to Thar and Parkar. The main advantage claimed for this scheme is that the removal from the Karachi district of a large outlying and comparatively inaccessible tract, and consequent material reduction in the area of that district, will facilitate the exercise by such officers as the Collector and Superintendent of Police of a closer personal supervision over the exceptionally important concerns of the city and port. Desirable relief will also be afforded to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, in which the duties of the District and Sessions Court are at present merged. On the other hand, it provides for the constitution of three fairly equal, compact, and manageable districts in Hydrerabad, Nawabshah, and Thar and Parkar. Complete detail of this scheme V have yet to be worked out. Should further investigation indicate its desirability, it will be submitted in complete form for the consideration of Government as an alternative to scheme IV. In the meanwhile, opinions are invited in regard to it as to the schemes propounded. The date up to which the Commissioner-in-Sind will be prepared to receive and consider representations is that already specified, viz., 25th June 1908.

LEGISLATION FOR TERRORISTS.

The "Madras Mail".—A very general plea for special legislation against manufacturers of bombs and trafficers in them has been put forward. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the Behar Planters Association has invited all Europeans to join in memorialising the Government on the subject, and many of our contemporaries have urged the advisability of special legislation. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, but we understand that nothing has yet been settled. The need for such legislation arises, as we pointed out yesterday, from the fact that the innovation introduced by the less conservative section of political criminals is so novel in this country that it is not provided for specially in the Indian Penal Code or the Arms Act. Two of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code which we cited in our previous article are applicable, viz., Section 821-A as attempts to overawe the Government, and Section 122, to the collection of munitions of war. It is, however, to be noted that the former Section would become applicable only after an outrage had been committed or attempted, and that the latter places the employers of the most dastardly method of assassination on a level with persons using the weapons of civilized armies, if indeed the latter Section is in strictness applicable at all. The Indian Arms Act, on the other hand, makes no distinction between a person possessing explosives without a license but for a legitimate purpose and one possessing explosives intended to be used in the manufacture of bombs. In the English Explosive Act, passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1883, there is a provision making the possession of explosives for other than lawful purposes a felony, which furnishes a simple and effectual means of preventing such offences as those which have now become prominent in India without recourse to the complicated provisions of the Indian Penal Code. Legislation is certainly required, but we are given to understand that no change is likely to be made until the trials of the Calcutta accused have shown how far the existing Law meets such cases.

THE MADRAS CORPORATION.

The "Madras Mail":—The Municipal Commissioners, who at the Special Meeting yesterday, endeavoured to reverse to decision arrived at the last General Meeting, to appoint Messrs. Mansergh and Son as the Home Agents of the Corporation in connection with the drainage and water-supply schemes, only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. From what transpired at the Meeting it would seem that, under the cloak of a laudable regard for the Corporation's finances, some of the Commissioners were endeavouring to gratify a personal spite against the Special Engineer and Messrs. Mansergh and Son, for reasons best known to themselves. This sort of thing used to be common in the Municipality in days gone by, and gave the Councillors an ill reputation, and we are sorry to see that it has not died out with the old *regime*. The whole question at issue yesterday, as the President said, resolved itself into a simple one of business etiquette. The Commissioners having decided that Messrs. Mansergh and Son were to be the Home Agents of the Corporation and the President having secured the Government's sanction for the proposal and communicated with Messrs. Mansergh and Son with a view to completing the transaction, was the Corporation at the dictation of one section of the Commissioners, to back out of their bargain because these Commissioners had a prejudice against Messrs. Mansergh and Son, and entertained a totally erroneous impression of the relations between them and Mr. Madely? It was not a position, said the President, that would commend itself to any one with proper notions of right dealing and fair play. However, we are glad, for the credit of the Corporation, that the proposal to rescind the Resolution already arrived at was rejected, even though it was only by one vote. We trust that nothing more will be heard of these hindering tactics, and that the Special Engineer will be allowed to do the work for which he has been engaged.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

The "Madras Mail."—The sad news receive in Madras to-day that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam died in train on his way to Bombay en route to England, will be a terrible shock to his numerous friends in Madras, who have combined during the past few days to prove how popular and much respected he was among all with whom he came into contact, socially, officially and as a public-spirited worker. No particulars have yet been received beyond the bare announcement contained in a telegram from the Chief Justice, who was a passenger by the same train, and a telegram from the Station Master of Raichore stating that Mr. Boddam was found dead in his carriage on the arrival of the Mail train at Raichore, death being due to natural causes. It is possible, that the trying heat of the Deccan at this time of the year was responsible for the sad event. Mr. Boddam, admittedly, had been overtaxing his strength during the closing days of his life in Madras, but his courtesy and good nature prevented his seeking any relaxation of the series of farewell functions and entertainments that had been got up in his honour, with the result that at the final entertainment given at the South Indian Athletic Association on Tuesday evening he succumbed to the strain, and had to be taken home. He was indisposed the following day and unable to attend Court, but yesterday he was much better and quite cheerful, though he complained of feeling tired and in want of rest. This, however, was only the immediate cause of his failing health, as there is no doubt that his whole life in Madras was laid out on a plan calculated to undermine the strength of a more robust man. He determined from the outset to do his work and retire as soon as he could, and with this object in view he took no furlough and very little leave. Twelve years of this would be a tax on any man's strength, but Mr. Boddam added to it unremitting work on behalf of the several public institutions in which he was interested and also took his fair share in the social duties which fall to the lot of a man in his position. There is something inexpressably sad in Mr. Boddam dying at the very outset of that leisure and retirement that he had so well-earned by a period of strenuous work as a High Court Judge and as a citizen of Madras, and the heart-felt sympathy of all will be extended to Mrs. Boddam and her family in their bereavement under such peculiarly mournful circumstances.

PRESS LEGISLATION.

The "Pioneer":—It must now be plain to the Secretary of State that the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of Press Legislation can no longer be disregarded. For the last two or three years the worst of the vernacular newspapers have been preaching the doctrine of violence, and the natural outcome of this incitement to murder is seen in the series of crimes which have culminated in the tragedy at Mozufferpore. The wretched youth who confessed to his share in the plot to kill Mr. Kingsford stated that he and his companion were "inflamed by the vernacular press"; and it is to be feared that the number of youths who have been ruined as citizens before reaching manhood is to be counted by the thousand. But all efforts on the part of Government to provide a law which should purge vernacular journalism of its criminal elements have been checkmated at Home. The Radical conscience has been alarmed at the prospect of any interference with the "liberty" of the Press; and the Secretary of State has only sanctioned prosecutions under the existing law which were certain to fail in their effect. And yet he has had before him, every week, translations of articles in which the commission of outrages upon Europeans were repeatedly advocated. The inflammatory nature of such writings could not be mistaken; and though many of the suggestions, such as the poisoning of wells, were wild and extravagant, there were others that might well lead directly to murderous outrages. It is time now to put an end to the publication of articles of this kind and we are convinced that strong support would be given to Government in any action they might take by the Indian community as a whole. They have viewed with something like dismay the progress of sedition, being quite at a loss to comprehend the tolerance that has been shown towards those who have openly defied the authority of Government. Their approval of legislation too long delayed is assured, and Lord Morley need not hesitate to give his sanction to amendments of the law by any fear of offending loyal sentiment. As to the attitude of Parliament none but a few of the extreme Socialists would raise a voice against measures which would work for the good of India in the end. Repressive legislation where the Press is concerned may, under normal conditions, be recented by English public opinion, but in this instance there should be something like unanimity in sanctioning its operation.

BROOKLANDS EASTER RACING.

Interesting Contests.

With its usual good fortune in the matter of fine weather, the Brooklands Club opened the season on Saturday last with a programme consisting of six events. The entries were remarkable for the manner in which the amateurs had come forward to support three races in which the trade element was lacking. The Spring Stakes, the Sizaire and Naudin Cup, and the Brooklands Cup attracted the private owners, and, the two latter were the strongest events in the card, with ten and nine entries, respectively. By contrast, the trade element was notably small, the 26 h.p. and 40 h.p. standard class races being very poorly filled, whilst the Second Surrey Stakes proved even worse. The private competitors promise to become a power in the future racing, whilst the manufacturers and their agents appear to be unable to build cars that can beat the Napiers, and are therefore averse to any more racing.

From the new 40 h.p. live-axle Daimler a good turn of speed was expected, but there had been no time to tune her up on the track, and when her race came she was found to be suffering from magneto trouble, which put her right out of the running. This was a great disappointment to the spectators, for it had been thought that a good struggle might be witnessed between her and the Napiers.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS NOT VERY LARGE.

But it was quite up to the number that was to be expected for the Saturday preceding Easter, when so many people are away. It was rumoured that Prince Edward of Wales was an interested spectator of the first events on the card, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained from the Club officials.

An innovation in the paddock was the lusty shouting of the odds by a bookmaker, whose credentials are guaranteed by the Club. He made a bad day of it, for which the popularity of the Napier cars was responsible. Notwithstanding the short prices ruling on the cars, many were glad to take advantage of them, but there was little support for any other entrants.

Another interesting feature was the revised list of officials, the Jockey Club element being absent. The stewards were the Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Churchill, and Colonel Holden, the indispensable. Mr. de Rodakowski officiated as clerk of the course and racing manager, being supported by Mr. Lyons Sampson as clerk of the scale, Mr. Fowler as judge, and Major Caulfield as starter. Mr. Ebblewhite acted as circuit counter and, with Mr. Dutton, framed the handicap in Committee. Dr. Hubert Biss figured as honorary medical officer and Mr. Prance as official measurer.

The first event was the race for the Spring Stakes of 5 sovs. each, for cars with engines of a cylinder dimension of 81 to under 91: the weight to be carried was 25,000 lb., and the distance about five miles. This drew only three entries, Messrs. Pigot, Stirling, and Farquharson, each entering a 35.7h.p. Berliet. The former led from the start and was never caught, although hard pressed by the second-named. The result was a win for Mr. Pigot by about 100 yards, only 10 yards separating second and third. The winner's speed was returned at 78·1-4 miles per hour, which must have been wrong, the correct figure being more nearly 60 miles per hour. The starting prices were: Evens Pigot, 6 to 4 against Stirling, 5 to 1 against Farquharson.

Two of the bookmakers at the Brooklands Meeting on Easter Monday.

AN INTERESTING RACE

was provided by the second event, which was for the Sizaire and Naudin Cup, which was open to Sizaire and Naudin cars with engines of a bcre of 120mm. and a stroke of 120mm. Weight, 1,650lb. The distance to be covered was about three miles. The entrants were Messrs. Basil Gill, G. A. Schofield, Baldwin S. Millard, F. G. Linscott, R. C. Empson, G. F. Scantlebury, G. Bayard Hynes, Colonel T. Cowper-Essex, and Captains T. C. J. James-Trevor and A. Horne. Only the latter did not start. Cowper-Essex was first away, but soon afterwards lost his position. A lot of changing occurred in the positions as the cars worked round the course, and finally a good struggle was witnessed up the finishing straight between Scantlebury, Millards, and Blunt—who was driving for Schofield. They were placed in the order named, about 10 yards separating first and second, with the third about the same distance behind. Gill was fourth, Flutter—on Linscott's car—was fifth, Cowper-Essex sixth, Empson seventh, Lawson—driving for James-Trevor—eighth, and Hynes last. There was a lot of straggling, some of the cars being nearly a mile behind the winner, whose average speed was 39·1-4 miles per hour. The cup goes to Scantlebury, and a medal to Millard. The starting prices were: 2 to 1 against Millard, 3 to 1 against Scantlebury, Schofield and the others.

A magnificent finish was witnessed in the third 26 h. p. race of 82·1-2 sovs., of which 55 sovs. go to the winner, 22 sovs. to the second, and 5 1-2 sovs. to the third. This was a race for cars of the 26-h.p. standard class, weighing in at 2,000lb. The distance was only about three miles, the start, as in the previous race, being from the new gate at the foot of the hill on the home banking, within close view of the spectators in the popular enclosure. There were five entries:—Captain Theo Masui's 25·6 h.p. Germain, driven by G. de Prelle de la Nippe; Mr. Walter Phillips's 25·6 h.p. Humber, driven by C. W. A. Brown; Mr. J. W. Stocks's 25·6 h.p. De Dion owner driving; Miss Dorothy Levitt's 25·6 h. p. Napier, driven by J. F. Browning; and Mr. S. F. Edge's 25·6 h. p. Napier, driven by F. Newton.

THE HUMBER TOOK THE LEAD

when the gate went up, but was soon overhauled by the two Napiers, which gradually drew away and finished together, Newton crossing the line a bare length ahead of Browning, with Stocks third on the De Dion—which carried 800lbs. overweight—and the Humber fourth. Owing to the new rule prohibiting ladies from driving in races, Miss Levitt was prevented from driving the car entered by her. The starting prices were: Evens Newton, 2 to 1 against Browning, and 5 to 1 against the others.

A sealed handicap was arranged for the Brooklands Cup—a fine gold trophy—which was put up for cars entered and driven by private competitors of the Club. The limiting cylinder dimension was 105mm., but there were no weight restrictions. The entries and handicap were:—Mr. C. A. Bird's 34·5 h.p. Mercedes, scratch; Mr. G. C. G. Moss's 27·2 h.p. Arrol-Johnston, 493yds.; Mr. A. van Hoboken's 37·7h.p. Mercedes, 619yds.; Mr. H. G. Nalder's 35·7hp. Berliet, 1,051yds.; Mr. J. L. Farmiloe's 24·8h.p. Mercedes, 1,393,yds.; Mr. O. S. Thompson's 36·1h.p. Austin, 1,449yds.; Mr. C. L. Woodward's 24·8.h.p. Renault, 1,727yds.; Mr. G. Russell-Miller's 22·4h.p. de la Buire, 1,844yds.; and Mr. O. L. Bickford's 22·4h.p. Ford, 2,231yds. Of these Mr. Thompson was a non-starter. The Renault was driven in touring condition with its double phæton body. The Arrol-Johnston had one cylinder cracked round the base, but Mr. Moss had repaired it temporarily with a band round it. Mr. Anthony van Hoboken was wearing silk, white coat with black hoops and yellow jockey's cap, these being his horse racing colours. A great deal of shuffling took place between the positions of the various cars, and eventually Mr. Nalder got the lead close to home, and won by about 100 yards from Mr. Russell-Miller, with Mr. Bird 10 yds. behind. The handicap thus proved most successful. The winner had about five furlongs start, and the second just over a mile from the scratch car, which was third. Owing to the starts being unknown before the race, the race possessed a very open appearance, but only even money was offered on the field.

EASTER RACING AT BROOKLANDS.

The exciting race between the two Napier cars in the last race on Saturday.

Both the last events on the programme provided fine finishes. The fifth race was for cars of the 40h.p. standard class for a stakes value 82½ sovs. of which 55 sovs. were taken by the winner, 22 sovs. by the second, and 5½ sovs. by the third. The weight to be carried was 2,500lb., but both the Napiers carried about 500lb. more. The starters were:—Mr. S. F. Edge's 38·4 h.p. Napier, driven by F. G. Cundy; Captain G. Llewellyn Hinds-Howell's 40h.p. Iris, driven by E. S. R. Thorne; Mr. Walter Philips's 38·4 h.p. Humber, driven by W. G. Tuck; Marquis de Mouzilly St. Mars' 39·6 h.p. Napier, driven by F. Newton; and Mr. J. A. Holder's 38·1 h.p. Daimler. driven by G. Ison. Getting away from a good start, the Iris took the lead, only to be caught by the Napiers on the banking. It again drew in front down the railway straight, but lost the position immediately afterwards. The Napiers drew out by themselves on the far banking, and Newton came up the finishing straight just leading Cundy, finally crossing the line a clear length ahead, the Humber being about 100yds. behind. The Daimler gave up owing to magneto trouble. The speed of the Marquis's car was 62½ miles per hour. Even money was offered about Newton at the start, 2 to 1 against Cundy, and 6 to 1 against the others.

THE CONCLUDING RACE OF THE DAY

was styled the Second Surrey Stakes, and was open to cars with engines of a cylinder dimension 95 to under 105mm., and carrying 3,000lb. weight. This was in part a repetition of the previous race, the starters being:—Captain G. Llewellyn Hinds-Howell's 40h.p. Iris, driven by E. S. R. Thorne; Marquis de Mouzilly St. Mars 39·6 h.p. Napier, driven by F. Draper; Mr. S. F. Edge's 38·4h.p. Napier, driven by F. G. Cundy. A 41·9h.p. Darracq entered by Mr. G. F. Heath did not start. As n the previous race, the Iris took the lead at the start, but loss it on the banking, than regained it, only to lose it again, and finished about 100yds, behind the Napiers, which were within half a lenght of each other over the line, Draper crossing first. Over the three miles the winner's average speed was 63 miles per hour. The official starting prices were:—6 to 4 on Draper, 5 to 4 against Cundy, and 10 to 1 against the Iris.

BANK HOLIDAY: COLLISION AT 110 MILES PER HOUR WITHOUT DISASTER.

For the first time in its history, the Brooklands Club was not favoured with "Brooklands weather" on Bank Holiday. A cold wind from the north-east, bringing with it snow showers, cut right across the course during the entire afternoon. Both the first races were run in brilliant sunshine, but the third was contested in a blizzard, which left the track so wet that, in the 90 h.p. race, which was fourth on the programme, the Napier car, with smooth tyres, could scarcely hold the track. The wet surface caused a most remarkable accident. The Napier flier was making up ground, and, when passing Resta on the Mercedes at over 110 miles per hour, slid down the banking, collided, got clean away, and won, pulling up in an extraordinary zig-zag course that appeared destined to bring it to grief. Newton succeeded in controlling her after crossing the line, and, to the great pleasure of all the spectators, was awarded first place by the stewards, although an objection was lodged against him. There is no doubt that Resta sank his sporting feeling when he lodged the protest against the Napier, for the collision in no way affected his running. It was just possible that he might be awarded the race on account of a technicality, although he was fairly and squarely beaten by a faster car. This sensation produced a profound effect upon the crowd, and was truly one of the

MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

which has ever occurred in motor racing. There was a very general rumour that the Napiers could not win the first event on the programme, which was the race for the Continental Stakes, value 35 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, the entrant of the second to receive 14 sovs. The distance was about 5 miles, starting from the railway side, passing the fork once, and then up the finishing straight after another lap. Cars, with engines of a clyinder dimension 122 or under, were eligible with a weight of 3,000lb. The entries were:—Mr. F. R. Goodwin's 43·4h.p. Star, owner driving; Mr. S. F. Edge's 38·4h.p. Napier, F. G. Cundy at the wheel; Mr. Corry Hurford's 48·6h.p. Mercedes, which did not start; Mr. Oscar Cupper's 48·2h.p. Metallurgique, owner driving; Marquis de Mouzilly St. Mars' 39·6h.p. Napier, piloted by F. Draper; and Mr. Clement Hobson's 48·6h.p. Brasier, with A. E. Hobson driving. To a splendid start Cupper shot away with a start that won him the race, followed by the Marquis's Napier, with Cundy third on the other Napier, the Brasier fourth, and the Star last. This was the order to the finish. Cupper's lead was slightly reduced when Draper's car found her pace, but the Metallurgique kept her bonnet in front to the end, and won, amidst enthusiastic cheering, by two lengths, having averaged 78½ miles per hour. The others finished as they started, the Brasier and Star being far behind. A rousing cheer greeted Cupper on his return to the paddock, this being a

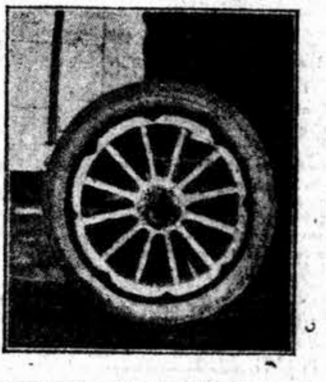
MOST POPULAR WIN,

although the Napiers were of 10 h.p. less. When the gate went up, the betting was 6 to 4 against Cupper, 2 to 1 against the Napiers, and 20 to 1 the field.

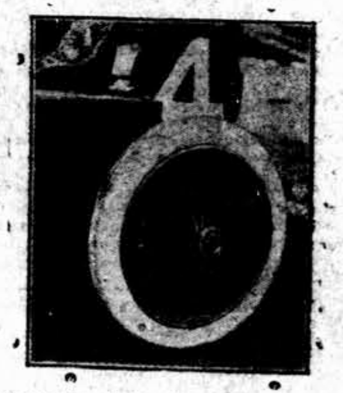
Contrary to expectations, the motor-cycle race of 25 sovs. proved a disappointment, the winner finishing about half a mile ahead in about 5½ miles. Twenty-four entries were received, of which only two were non-starters. This event was open to motor-bicycles of which the engines, if twin-cylinder, did not exceed 80mm. by 98mm. for each cylinder. The start was made from the new gate near the pond in the popular enclosure, all the competitors being pushed away from the line. Cook, on Mr. A. G. Forster's 7·9h. p. N.L.G., immediately took a commanding lead, which he gradually increased. He won by the length of the finishing straight at an average speed of 63 m.p.h., followed by Mr. E. Kirkham on his 7h. p. Leader (Peugeot engine), with Mr. C. R. Collier third on his 6h.p. Matchless, and Mr. W. G. McMinnies fourth on his 3½h.p. Triumph. All the others finished at varying intervals. The official starting prices were:—4 to 1 against Cook (barred before the start), 6 to 1 against Collier, and 10 to 1 against the others.

Heavy snow commenced to fall as the cars went to the post for the Naval and Military Cup of 75 sovs., open to cars owned and driven by comissioned officers of his Majesty's Forces on the active list. Weight 2,800lb., for cars of cylinder dimension 100, and 3½lb. allowed or added for every 0·1 difference of dimension. The distance was about five miles, starting from the railway side. Five entries were received, viz., Mr. D. G. Watt's 40h.p. Napier 2,800lb (did not start); Mr. J. Ballough's 41·9h.p. De Dietrich, owner driving, 2,968lb; Sir George Abercromby's 58·1h.p. six-cylinder F.I.A.T., driven by owner, 4,386lb; Captain S. C. Holland's 47·6h.p. Gobron, with Gore-Browne at the wheel, 3,461lb; and Mr. G. C. G. Moss' 27·2h.p. Arrol-Johnston, owner driving, 1,682lb. The Gobron was first away, followed by the F.I.A.T., with the De Dietrich next and the Arrol-Johnston last. In this order they passed the fork, but the F.I.A.T. then slowed up and practically abandoned the race, although continuing for some distance further, whilst the Arrol-Johnston came to a dead stop through water—or was it snow? in the petrol. Captain Holland continued through the driving snowstorm and won by about a mile from the De Dietrich. Sir G. Abercromby's F.I.A.T. broke an igniter tappet. The official starting prices were:—Evens F.I.A.T., 2 to 1 against the Gobron, and 6 to 1 against the De Dietrich and Arrol-Johnston.

It was confidently expected that the third 90h. p. standard class race of 75 sovs. would be the race of the day. The entrant of the winner received 50 sovs., the second 20 sovs., and the third 5 sovs. The distance was only 5½ miles, starting from the new gate at the pond. The entries were:—Mr. F. R. Fry's 76 h.p. Mercedes, with D. Resta driving; Mr. F. Guy Lewin's 80.4 h.p. Hotchkiss, owner driving; Mr. E. de Wilton's 76 h.p. Mercedes, owner at the wheel; and Mr. S. F. Edge's 90 h.p. Napier, with F. Newton driving. When the gate went up Resta broke away with a magnificent lead, and was quite a quarter of a mile ahead when he got well into the railway straight. Newton followed, with the Hotchkiss and De Wilton's Mercedes, misfiring, bringing up the rear. Great was the excitement as it was seen that the big Napier was gathering up speed anp commencing to overhaul Resta on Fry's Mercedes. As they flew round the far banking, past the fork, and up behind the hill, the gap was visibly diminishing. When both were in the railway straight it was seen that Newton was taking the Napier along at her fastest, driving the water from the puddles up in clouds of spray. On the far banking Newton caught up to Resta, who was high up the banking. In order to pass, Newton took the risk of taking his car up the wet cement higher than his speed really permitted. Barely had he drawn ahead of Resta before he commenced to slip down the cement. In a flash he took out his clutch. That sufficed to allow Resta to draw level at the moment that the Napier had reached the height of the Mercedes. For a hundredth of a second there was a scrunch.



The damaged wheel of the Mercedes car after collision with the Napier owing to the latter skidding.



The damaged wheel of the Napier car after colliding with the Mercedes owing to a side-slip.

THE CARS HAD COLLIDED,

the Mercedes at about 95 miles an hour and the Napier at nearly 110. With incomparable presence of mind, Newton swerved outwards and managed to draw clear away from Resta. Turning round he saw the Mercedes still following, and with open throttle he tore away down the finishing straight, swerving from side to side in a ceaseless zig-zag fashion. The sight was sufficient to send the spectators hearts into their mouths, but notwithstanding the speed at which he crossed the finishing line he succeeded in pulling up well before reaching the banking. As soon as he returned to the scales it was seen that both his near-side wheels were torn, with spokes dangling here and there, as they had been caught by the exle caps of Resta's car. A protest was immediately lodged against the Napier, but it was happily overruled. The only damage to Fry's Mercedes was the stripping of the axle caps, which were as thin as tin-foil, and on those grounds Resta ought never to have lodged a protest. There has probably never been such

SPEED AND THE CAMERA.

Newton, on Napier, wins the 28h.p. race, Browning close up. An attempt to snap the flying cars broadside on.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE

from death in motoring annals. But for the fact that the track was wet, both cars would probably have been overturned. As it was, the Mercedes must have slid when the Napier struck her, and thus minimised the blow of the impact. The Elliots speedometer on Newton's car showed a maximum of 115 miles per hour. Notwithstanding her slow start and sluggish first lap, the winner's speed was 89 miles per hour, with Dunlop plain-tread, extra-heavy tyres on the wet track. Resta did far better with his Continental squaretread, non-shipping tyres. The Hotchkiss was third, and De Wilton's Mercedes fourth. The official starting prices were: 2 to 1 on Newton, 6 to 4 against Resta, 8 to 1 against the Hotchkiss, and 10 to 1 against De Wilton Mercedes.

A private sweepstakes arranged as a private handicap was set down as the fifth event on the card. The distance to be covered by the scratch cars was about five miles, and the entrants and their handicaps were as follow:—Mr. Clement Hobson's 48·6 h.p. Brasier, owner driving, and Sir George Abercromby's 58·1h.p. F.I.A.T., owner driving, were both at scratch. Mr. Anthony van Hoboken's 48·6h.p. Mercedes, received 600yds.; and Mr. F. N. Lloyd's 20·1h.p; Clement-Talbot, received 1 mile 220yd. The Brasier ran through the others, and won handsomely from Mr. van Hoboken's Mercedes, with the F.I.A.T. third, and the Talbot last. The winner's speed was 70½ miles per hour. This is the first win scored at Brooklands by Thery's old Gordon-Bennett winner. The official starting prices were:—Evens Hobson, 6 to 4 against the Fiat, 4 to 1 against Hoboken, and 10 to 1 against the Talbot.

As an interesting conclusion to the double-day meeting there was the Tyre-Change Plate of 30 sovs of which 20 sovs. went to the winning driver, 7 sovs. to the driver of the second, and 3 sovs. to the driver of the third. This race was limited to cars with a cylinder dimension of under 65, carrying one complete spare back tyre. At a specified place, in front of the popular enclosure, the complete tyre of the off-side rear wheel had to be replaced by the spare, which was then inflated by hand pumping. Four entries were received:—Mr. J. W. Stocks' 25·6h.p. De Dion, with W. B. Jolley driving; Mr. P. L. D. Perry's 22·5 h.p. Ford, with H. A. Bate driving; Mr. P. L. D. Perry's 22·5 h.p. Ford, with E. A. Anthony at the wheel; and Mr. S. F. Edge's 25·6 h.p. Napier, with F. Newton in command. At the start the Napier got away first, with the Fords leading the De Dion. One of the Fords stopped on the banking behind the hill, but soon got away again and reached the tyre-changing spot. Newton and his man got to work very quickly, and in something under three minutes fixed everything up and crossed the line first, about half a minute ahead of Bate on the Fiat, who, notwithstanding his slow speed round the course, had made a wonderfully quick effort. He changed his tyre—of course, much smaller than the one Newton had to deal with—in just over 1 1-2min. The other Ford was third, with the De Dion about 5sec. behind. Detachable rims and wheels were barred. The winner's average speed was about 30 1-2 miles per hour. At the start the official prices were:—6 to 4 on Newton, 2 to 1 against the De Dion, and 10 to 1 against the others. The result brought out the sterling character of Newton, who, so soon after his thrilling experience in the 910 h.p. race, could thus prove his ability at changing a tyre.—*The Motor.*

THE MANY SIDED SKY-SCRAPER.

The "Skyscraper" makes up in utility a good deal that it lacks in attractiveness. And, really, after one grows used to the idea of promiscuous and indefinite superposition the thirtieth story has some very marked advantages over the second or third. With modern elevators, the top floors are just as convenient as the lower ones, so far as access is concerned, and they have a pureness of air, a freedom from dust and flies, and an "Olympian calm" that the levels nearer ground lack. The risk of having to walk up is almost negligible, and the danger from fire or other "Acts of Providence" does not increase commensurately with the distance from earth.

But the modern office building only performs one of its functions if it merely offers space for transacting business. Some of the newer ones are veritable cities in themselves. The new Hudson Terminal building in New York will have a daily population of 15,000 persons, occupying its 5,000 offices.

The New York "Sun" tells an interesting story of how an inhabitant of one of these structures can satisfy many metropolitan wants without getting from under the roof of the building where his office is—wants, which if satisfied at all in some even fair sized cities would involve trips all over town.

A business man needn't be annoyed if late in the afternoon he hears from friends visiting the city and finds it necessary to entertain them on short notice. Of course, he is not dressed for the occasion, but that is a matter easily attended to.

First of all, he steps into the elevator and descends to the ticket office in the building and secures tickets for a theatre. Then steps into a tailor shop.

If he hasn't taken the precaution to leave his evening clothes in one of the lockers there he is able to have his business suit pressed while he waits, or in a pinch he may rent some after dark wearing apparel. If his linen is a trifle soiled it takes but a minute to step into the haberdasher's on the same floor and replace it.

After a session with the barber and the manicure an attendant has a bath for him at the proper temperature. While he is having his hair trimmed a long distance telephone call comes in from Chicago.

He has informed his office assistants of his whereabouts and the operator switches the connection to the barber shop. A portable telephone is brought to the business man, and without leaving his chair or even interfering with the barber he carries on a conversation over the wire.

That reminds him that it is not a bad idea to save time by having his friends meet him at dinner in the building. After calling up the caterer—upon the roof or wherever the restaurant happens to be, for maybe it's one of the rathskeller kind—to reserve a table he wiggles the receiver hook, gets central again and notifies his friends uptown of the arrangements.

He's able to dictate a letter or so over the telephone to his stenographer while having his shoes polished, and after ordering some flowers and candy for the women of the party at the florist's outside the barber shop to be delivered at the restaurant later he goes back to his office after an absence of less than an hour, during which he has lost little if any time from business.

The friends arrive just as the business man is signing his letters. They have come by the elevated railroad, which has a special entrance into the building, and they will leave later through a tunnel from the bottom of the elevator shaft into a nearby subway station.

But before they start for the theatre several hours may be comfortably spent at dinner in the building, made more enjoyable by a good orchestra.

The "Sun" dosent explain just why the New Yorker wants to save time while he takes his bath and gets his shoes polished, only to spend "several hours" at dinner. It may be that his gregarious nature will let him squander hours with his friends which it may be a sin to waste in a barber shops.

One of the large Broadway buildings besides sheltering a theatre also boasts of the following luxuries that tenants there may have under one roof: a physical culture school, a fencing academy, tailor, dyer and cleanser, massage establishment, billard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, restaurant, saloon, shoe shining stand, tobacco store, jewelry shop, where the balky timepiece may be looked after; telegraph and cable office, baths, barber shop, dentist, doctor, and for the comfort of the women a hairdresser's and a millinery establishment.

Several buildings which are used largely by lawyers and engineers contain splendidly equipped libraries, while in others, in the financial district, there are branches of banks, or the main establishment, so that customers who have large deposits to make regularly are assured of increased safety by moving into these quarters.

One of the new buildings not far from the automobile belt up in the Forties has added a well appointed garage. This is a feature that is bound to come to many other buildings. And so one comfort innovation follows another. It is not beyond possibility that the time is not far hence when a man may sleep, carry on his vocation and live in the same building.—*Commercial America.*

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

THE third round in the above Tournament opened on Saturday afternoon, when the Worcester Regiment from Ahmednaggar were set to try conclusions with the Grant Medical College. The enclosure on the Marine Lines ground was packed with spectators and partisan spirit ran very high, every move of the teams being followed with keenest interest It was a splendid game and one of the best fought out we have witnessed in the Tournament, and if the Worcesters lost the day their play was not the less admired or appreciated than that of their adversaries.

The Medicals have as strong a combination as has ever represented this sporting local service. Their play showed the careful training they had received and their shooting, clearing and centering was admirable. With this splendid form, they are sure to find their way into the finals, and our friends from Jhansi will have to play all they know, and a lot more, if they intend to carry off the cup a second time in succession. As to the Worcesters, after their sensational win over the Bombay Gymkhana anything could have been expected of them. Their play during the first half was a little loose, both in crispness and smartness, yet as the game wore on they greatly improved and not even their most sanguine supporters could have hoped for a more favourable result than a tight game.

The main characteristic of Saturday's game was the clean hard passing and hitting on both sides. There was a total absence of the foozling one had seen so much hitherto. This may have been due in part to the improvement in the ground which seemed to be playing much less bumpily than before. The ball hugged the ground prettily from the hardest of smites, and it was soon apparent that the public were to be treated to an extremely good exhibition of virulent hockey.

All the play in the first half was centered in the Worcesters' territory, their goal on occasion being literally peppered by fast and rapidly repeated shots from every angle in their circle, and they were fortunate indeed to escape a notch against.

Curiously enough, on resumption of play, it was the Worcesters this time who were on the aggressive and as persistently around the Medical stronghold as the latter had until then been around theirs; so much so, that the impression began to grow that the cross-bones were blown and that the pace had told on them, being the heavier, much more severely than on the boys in green, and this to some extent was undoubtedly the case. A quarter of an hour's play had sped along without any score and excitement all round was intense, the cheering of every move being as continuous as it was enthusiastic. Play was up and down the field now, and shortly Medicals bucking up forced an opening and George taking up a fine pass from Cuzen and making no mistake lodged the ball in the net amidst deafening applause. Worcesters pressed during the few remaining minutes and looked like equalizing but the whistle going, stopped one of the best games we are likely to see in the Tournament and gave the Medicals a well-deserved and popular one-goal victory.

A report of the game would, however, be incomplete if the names of a few players who particularly distinguished themselves be omitted, and amongst these were George and Hanson (forwards), Cowper (right-half), Gimi (left-back) for the Medicals and Rowbottom and Henry (inside forwards), Buffery (centre-half), Burroughs (right-back) and Foster (goal) for the Worcesters. To the last named, Foster, the custodian of the Worcesters and one of the truest we have seen, belongs the credit that his side was not scored against oftener.

From the bully-off, the Worcesters, who were in possession of the northern goal, opened attack but Cowper relieved. The Medicals taking up the ball invaded and Bell cleared nicely but Paton saved a dangerous position. From mid-field, Gimi had a hard and straight shot but the military backs failing to clear it, Foster, however, sent it back. Play in mid-field, then Cahill centered ball to Honey and Hanson taking it up, had a nice chance but his shot was a few inches wide. Bell shortly had an opening but he failed to clear. Play for a few seconds on the 25-line of the Medicals but Cowper relieved the tension. Worcester flags were now strongly assailed and in a scrimmage, Hanson had a shot, which Foster saved. Bell again hooting, Foster sent the ball out. Worcesters tried break away with the ball, but a foul was given gainst them and from a free hit, Bell had a run but urroughs tackled him. Returning again, Medicals ressed and ball was sent out. The Worcester halves, ho were playing with great skill, tried to rush for e other side but their forwards were playing loosely d the opening provided by Buffery was not taken vantage of, and Gimi drove them out. A couple of inutes' desultory play at mid-field, then Medicals re in possession of the ball and securing a corner, acked strongly and Burroughs sending the ball , a second corner was awarded to them. A gerous position was relieved by Smith. Medicals tinued to press and from another corner George a volley, which Foster very skilfully saved. The r was again called upon by Hanson and he ed gamely and sent the ball back. Retaining ball with them, Hanson's shot missed the posts, George had a splendid hit but nothing could Foster. The ball then was kept in play on the ester half of the ground, the opposing backs ng well, and the game was very contested as ime went leaving

NO SCORE.

change of sides, the Worcester halves, by good g, centered ball to Smith but latter failed to up. Ball on the same ground, but the attackards were not fast. A corner was granted them ir slackness lost them an easy chance from it. now had a run with the ball, but it went out. ers taking up the ball again invaded and e was clearing, Cowper tackled him. Cahill possession of the ball and centered it to ut Burroughs prevented him from sending . Taking up the ball from the centre entered it to Henry and latter had a good Emile coming forward saved it. A corner rcesters but nothing resulted. Ball on the nd and Welsh had a run but Mungavin Another corner, but Gimi relieved and ner produced a tussle and Henry's shot narrowly. A visit to the other end ghs relieved a difficult position; then had a run but Cowper tackled him. d down, then from good clearings from bottom had a remarkably good run and Henry also clearing well, a nice opening but at a critical moment Rowbottom all. Again some up and down play, tom had a splendid run but his old er was on the look out for him and ck. The Medicals now broke loose ely ran for the opposite end and George ning, but he shot too high. Up and in, then Worcesters attacked but the s were up to the situation. The quick to retaliate and Bell had a shot d. Continuing the fight, a scrimmage orcester circle and Cuzen centered and George ever on the goal amidst deafening cheers. ; on equalizing, attacked the Medicals now very vehemently and the centre-half Buffery and the forwards, Rowbottom, Henry and Welsh attacked with all their might, but Gimi, Cowper and Cuzen warded off every dangerous opening. Rowbottom had subsequently a good chance but unfortunately for the Ahmednaggars, his shot was an inch wide. Buffery then in a clever pass, centered to Welsh but the ball went out. As final time was called, the Worcesters were attacking. Score:—

Grant Medical College	...	...1 goal
Worcester Regiment	...	... nil.

Teams:—

G. M. COLLEGE.

Goal—Emile.
Backs—Gimi, Mungavin.
Half-backs—Osborne, Cuzen, Cowper.
Forwards—Bell, George, Hanson, Honey (Capt.), Cahill.

WORCESTERS.

Goal—Foster.
Backs—Paton, Lieut. Burroughs.
Half-backs—Smith, Buffery, Stone.
Forwards—Clarke, Rowbottom, Smith, Lieut. Henry (Capt.), Welsh.
Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Wayman.

THE BENGAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The final game of hockey for the Bengal Challenge Shield was played yesterday between the Y. M. C. A. and St. Joseph's Teams, and ended in a draw, each side score one goal.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Saturday was the last official race day of the season and it was most satisfactory to see a full muster in every class.

Sapphire ran it very close in A class and went over the line almost with the gun and nicely placed to windward. All the others were well up at the start, Turquoise being worst off in the lee berth. It was a close fetch out to Sunk Rock and the four boats at once began to tail out, Sapphire leading at the mark with Isca bringing up the rear. It was a dead run to the Mark buoy and Melody ran very well in the light wind holding her own with Sapphire while Isca and Turquoise dropped astern. Beating in to the Committee vessel Turquoise and Isca dropped still further astern and both decided not to continue the practice. Sapphire was six minutes ahead of Melody at the schooner and Melody did not allow her to increase the interval on the run to North Karanja. On the beat home, the two boats sailed very different courses. Melody went about in the middle of the harbour while Sapphire in a speculative mood carried on right through the shipping and scored heavily, though why, is not quite clear. Sapphire won with plenty to spare.

The five Bs. went off at 3-40 to a good start, Peewit being first across but Trixie had the best berth and quickly ran into the lead which she held till Sunk Rock was reached. Here for some reason she went wrong and bore away for the Mark buoy getting some way off the proper course before she discovered her mistake and luffed amid a haze of recriminations. Pixie was a long way ahead at South Karanja with Peewit second and the former was never headed again, winning easily while Erin just managed to scrape in second from Peewit.

There were seven starters in C class and Lapwing had a long way the best of the start, having a clear lead and the weather berth. She, followed by Maud and Meg, held in-shore out of the tide while the rest kept out in the stream. At Sunk Rock Lapwing was well ahead with Meg next, then came Maud and Tomtit, the three R. E. boats having scored decisively by dodging the tide. On the run to South Karanja Meg caught Lapwing and was first round while Tomtit was close up to Maud. By the time the Mark buoy was reached Tomtit had passed Maud while Meg had drawn away from Lapwing. Soon after sheets had been got in for the beat the wind began to chop and change and the line ahead quickly became an echelon, the boats in rear scoring heavily, and by the time Middle Ground was nearly reached Maud was ahead and Curlew had come up from the tail of the procession nearly to its head. The cross tacking in between Tomtit, Lapwing and Meg was very pretty and exciting, but Meg gave it up after a bit and stood straight on in-shore getting out of the wind. Maud decided to weather Middle Ground and Curlew followed her example and both stuck grimly to the job, succeeding in the end only to find Tomtit and Maud well away from them. Lapwing and Maud had a tremendous duel in from Middle Ground, Lapwing twice nearly catching Tomtit but just failing each time. Finally Lapwing looked all over a winner as Tomtit was getting hung up by the Dalhousie, but a favourable slant came in the nick of time and not only pulled her clear but enabled her to fetch in while Lapwing had to ease away her sheets a bit instead of fetching in neatly as she had hoped. As it was, Tomtit got the last gun of the season in C class in great style, very nearly fouling the schooner in her excitement, Lapwing being a minute behind. On the handicap, Lapwing won her third first prize in succession by the narrow margin of four seconds from Curlew, Tomtit being third.

The ships boats had a straggly start. One of the Hardinge's cutters was well up to the line and nearly jammed the S. M. galley on to the Committee vessel, the two crossing the line locked firmly together. The Highflyer's pinnaces after crossing the line at once turned nearly at right angles to it and proceeded to sail the course the wrong way round which deprived the race of nearly all its interest. The Hardinge's cutters showed that they are just as good in a light breeze as in a strong and went to windward in wonderful style, finishing close together, the third cutter being the winner. None of the other boats finished.

D class start had to be delayed as the boats had not arrived from Butcher Island and when at last they were got off, they all proceeded to go off on a wrong course in spite of many instructions from the Committee vessel. The Swin discovered her error in time and sailed the proper course, the others giving up and going home on meeting her coming from the opposite direction.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	5 51 59	2 21 59
Melody ...	7 50	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	6 5 41	2 27 51
Turquoise...	9 48	F J Preston	3 30	Gave up	
Isca	14 41	E Faulkner....	3 30	do	

Course No. 34+14 = 11·75 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire Melody saves Entrance Fee. Wind W Strength Light—Time-limit—7 p m

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher...	3 40	5 33 54	1 53 54
Manikin ...	1 18	Officers, R A....	3 40	5 40 22	1 59 4
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 40	5 35 37	1 55 37
Peewit....	2 37	F V Evans and D Fraser........	3 40	5 36 53	1 54 16
Pixie......	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall.	3 40	5 29 43	1 49 43

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles. 1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Erin. Wind W Strength Light—Time limit—7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	2 37	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E..........	3 50	5 56 46	2 4 9
Maud	1 57	Officers, R E......	3 50	5 58 38	2 6 41
Coralie....	6 32	Major Mead and Major Anderson	3 50	6 4 42	2 8 10
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 51	5 55 57	2 5 57
Meg......	2 37	Lieut A O Trench, R E........	3 50	6 4 11	2 11 34
Curlew....	7 51	C A Wordsworth..	3 50	6 2 4	2 4 13
Jean......	8 30	C N Moberly	3 50	6 9 17	2 10 47

Course No 39 = 7·85 miles. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Curlew and 3rd Prize won by Tomtit. Wind W Strength Light.—Time limit—7 p m

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	S M Defences	4 0	6 12 10	2 4 10
Swale	Scr	do	4 0	Did not finish	
Invicta.....	4 28	do	4 0	do	

Course No 36 reversed = 6·65 miles—1st Prize won by Swin. Wind W Strength Light—Time-limit—7 p m

SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
32'Galley ..	12 50	S M Defences.	3 15	Did not finish	
28'Cutter II	5 42	R I M S Hardinge	3 15	6 14 25	2 53 43
28'Cutter III	5 47	do	3 15	6 13 1	2 52 19
28'Gig	15 40	do	3 15	Did not finish	
28' Cutter ..	19 51	R I M S Dalhousie	3 15	do	
27'Whaler..	29 55	do	3 15	do	
27'Life boat,	25 39	do	3 15	do	
36'Pinnace I.	Scr	H M S Highflyer	3 15	Disqualified	
36'Pinnace II.	Scr	do	3 15	do	

Course No. 36 reversed + 2 = 8·35 miles. 1st Prize won by 28' Cutter III R I M S Hardinge, and 2nd Prize won by 28' Cutter II R I M S Hardinge. Wind Strength.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

THE DERBY.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 10.

In the first round of the Mahableshwar Polo Tournament, played on Friday afternoon last, the Government House Team beat the Royal Artillery, from Kirkee, by 9 goals to 2.

WHO SHALL REPLACE THE SICK MAN?

"Who is to take the place of the Sick Man if he gives up the ghost?" That, says the "Daily Telegraph," discussing the Turk's climb down to Italy, lies behind the Eastern Question.

"When the proverbial dilatoriness of the Porte is taken into consideration, there is something very remarkable in the alacrity with which the Sultan has yielded to the bare threat of an Italian Naval Demonstration in Turkish waters. It was only known to the outside world on Monday that Italy was preparing for this step, and to-day (Tuesday) we learn that the Porte has climbed down.

A QUESTION OF POST OFFICES.

"If the chief cause of Italian dissatisfaction was the refusal to allow Italy to establish post offices of her own in Constantionple and a few other towns within the Ottoman dominions, the incident may be regarded as closed with the annulment of the refusal. There was nothing unreasonable in the demand, seeing that a similar privilege has long been granted to most of the other Powers. Turkish post offices do not command much confidence, not so much because of the existence of any system of opening private letters, but because the poorly-salaried and irregularly-paid staff has an unpleasant habit of redressing its wrongs by stealing the stamps and destroying letters to conceal the theft. There is not much question of national prestige attaching to this concession, which, in the circumstances, is more of a necessity than a luxury.

"The Sultan, not altogether without reason, prides himself upon the skill with which he plays off one State against another, and long experience and unexpected success have probably convinced him that he has no master, and, indeed, no equal at this game. Yet, on reflection, he must realise that whenever a single Power feels aggrieved it manages to get redress with very little delay. It was so in the case of Austria in 1897, in that of France when Mytilene was blockaded in 1901, and again the Sultan had to yield when this country strengthened its forces in Egypt on the occasion of a Turkish attempt to tamper with its neighbour's landmarks two years ago. Even the distant United States had but to threaten a 'naval demonstration' to secure redress for the losses sustained by American citizens during the Armenian disturbances in Constantinople. It is only when the wrongs of Turkish subjects—Christian and Mahomedan—call for relief that the Sultan dares defy the Powers collectively, of whom he stands in dread when any of them single-handed presents an ultimatum.

WHERE ITALY COMES IN.

"Incidents such as this, which we may now, perhaps, regard as closed, reveal how nervously and closely the Powers watch the condition of the 'Sick Man,' who, like Charles II., is so unconscionably long in dying. If the map of Europe were thrown upon the dissecting table, Italy could not afford to see the final dismemberment of the Turkish Empire without claiming her share, or its equivalent. This natural apprehension on the part of Italy whenever partition is mentioned is typical of the whole Near Eastern problem. The doctrine of the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire has no adherents on its merits. No one regards the rule of the Sultan as a blessing in itself. Nor is it aggressiveness, or indifference, or cynicism which deters statesmen from helping or conniving at the demolition of Turkish rule in Europe. What weighs with the most sagacious is the question, 'Who is to take the place of the Sick Man if he gives up the ghost?'"

MARRIAGES between the following have been arranged:—Major Charles Campbell, C.I.E., 11th (King Edward's Own) Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Mrs. Muirhead Gould, of Bredisholm and Salcey Lawn Northampton, widow of Colonel Arthur Gould, late Queen's Bays. Selwyn Lucas, eldest son of Sir Robert Lucas Lucas-Tooth, Bart., of 1 Queen's Gate, and Everild Blanche Marion, second daughter of Sir Edward Durand, Bart., C.B., of 35 Ennismore Gardens. Major George Franks, 19th Hussars, second son of Mathew Franks, of Westfield, Mountrath, and Garretstown, Kinsale, and May Geraldine, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir G. de C. Morton, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O. Cyril Coryndon Du Pré Moore, of Geragama, Ceylon, second son of the late Colonel Edward C. S. Moore, R.E., and Mrs. Moore, The Close, Southsea, and Gladys Dorothy Mabel, elder daughter of the late Colonel A. Finch-Noyes, Army Pay Department, of Exmouth, Devon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The shallow depression formed in the North Andaman Sea has given moderately heavy rain on the Coast. There has been light to moderate rain in North Burma, Eastern Bengal and Bengal, while it has almost ceased in South India. The usual hot weather depression in North-West India has intensified and is moving towards the Punjab Hills. It has been the cause of numerous duststorms in Rajputana.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the South Burma Coast and in the North of the Province. Mergui, Tavoy and Rangoon record two inches, Moulmein one, Maymyo two, Mandalay three-quarters of an inch; skies are heavily clouded in the south, lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere; the air contains the average amount of moisture; the temperature has fallen in defect at most stations.

North-East India and Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Eastern Bengal and Bengal; the heaviest amounts, are two inches at Jessore and one and a half at Barissal; clouds have increased in the Central Districts; skies are clear or lightly clouded in other parts of the Division; humidity is above the average in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and equal to it elsewhere; temperature has risen, but is still in defect in the area of thick clouds.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Meerut had a light fall of rain; moderate to heavy clouds have appeared in the North-West United Provinces, but elsewhere skies remain clear; the moisture in the air is above the average in the neighbourhood of Meerut and equal to, or below it, in the other parts of the Division; temperature is normal.

North-West India.—Light rain has fallen in Delhi and Kashmir; skies are clear in Baluchistan, and Rajputana, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of North-West India; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is normal or in excess.

Peninsula.—Mysore reports a light fall of rain; skies are still clear, or only lightly clouded; moisture in the air is equal to the average, except for a defect in North Bombay and the Deccan; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in South Burma; Local rain in North Burma and North-East India, excluding the Western Districts; thunderstorms and duststorms are likely along the Hills in Upper India.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The shallow depression in the North Andaman Sea has again given nearly general rain in the Tennaserim and Andaman Islands, but appears to be filling up. The usual heat depression in North-West India, which moved into the Punjab Hills, has been the cause of light to moderate rain over a large part of Upper India, excluding the Western Districts. In North-East India, a few scattered falls of rain have occurred.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the South Coast; Maymyo and Mandalay had light falls; Mergui records three inches, Tavoy two inches, Moulmein one inch; clouds have decreased and are only light, except in Tennaserim.

North-East India and Orissa.—A few falls of rain have occurred, the principal amounts being Shillong one inch, Jalpaiguri three inches, Jessore one and a half inch, Calcutta one inch; clouds have decreased; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen in the North-West United Provinces; Chakrata, Bareilly and Dehra Dun had one inch; skies are lightly clouded in the area of rainfall and almost clear elsewhere.

North-West India.—Rainfall has occurred in South Punjab and the extreme North, largest amounts being Simla one inch, Ambala and Murree half an inch, Delhi, Ludhiana, Montgomery and Ajmer quarter of an inch; skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir, and clear or lightly clouded in the rest of North-West India.

Peninsula.—Bangalore had a light fall of rain; skies are lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma; a few falls are likely in Upper-Burma, North-East India and South India. In Kashmir and the Punjab Hills, thunterstorms are still probable.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	93·8	76·8	...	0.29
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	113·3	79·0	0·04	1·43
Rawalpindi	99·4	69·1	...	10·44
Lahore	108·4	82·2	...	2·60
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	100·5	79·0	...	2·80
Delhi	104·7	71·2	0·15	2·39
Agra	106·5	78·0	...	1·41
Mainpuri	105·3	80·3	...	?
Jhansi	110·8	85·6	...	1·69
Cawnpore	102·4	80·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	102·6	81·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	114·1	83·8	...	1·77
Karachi	90·9	79·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	106·4	83·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	110·7	82·1	...	0·97
Kotah	112·0	90·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	98·1	77·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	87·3	79·7	...	0·11
Veraval	84·7	79·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	106·4	76·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	109·2	76·5	...	0·08
Surat	95·6	78·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	108·1	77·2	...	0·10
Deesa	108·3	76·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	108·0	78·2	...	0·37
Indore	106·1	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	108·0	81·8	...	1·96
Saugor	106·6	82·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	111·1	80·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	110·7	82·6	...	1·44
Akola	112·2	82·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	111·3	79·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·6	86·6	...	2·14
Chanda	109·5	81·5	...	1·65
Raipur	109·2	79·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·0	79·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·8	78·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·5	81·2	...	0·20
Karwar	88·3	80·0	...	3·16
Malegaon	108·4	74·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	105·9	72·0	...	0·28
Poona	101·05	70·3	...	0·91
Sholapur	108·3	78·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	105·2	73·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	97·3	69·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	107·7	75·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	83·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	106·8	83·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	81·9	...	2·08
Calicut	88.3	80·1	...	14·24
Cochin	88·7	80·8	...	28·33
Colombo	87·0	76·5	0·50	45·61
Masulipatam	96·9	81·1	...	6·67
Bellary	106·0	77·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	107·2	86·1	...	6·00
Madras	94·5	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	89·8	68·8	...	10·38
Coimbatore	94·9	73·8	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	98·1	79·3	...	17·56
Negapatam	96·9	81·0	...	33·15

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 9th May 1908 was 28·790 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attched thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light showers are reported from Multan and Delhi. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Multan and Rawalpindi while humidity has decreased at those two places and increased at Delhi. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Weather during day was 4° to 8° hotter than usual at Multan and Lahore and yesterday's minimum was 4° to 11° in excess at Lahore and Ambala and 8° in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily overcast at Agra and Mainpuri and lightly clouded at Jhansi and the air contains the usual quantity of moisture in all places except at Agra where it is damper. The direction of air movement is northerly at Mainpuri, easterly at Cawnpore, westerly at Jhansi and north-easterly at Agra while Allahabad reports a calm. The maximum was 4° in defect of normal at Allahabad while the minimum was generally in excess except at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud everywhere except in Sind where they are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has increased at Jaipur. Winds are variable in direction. Day temprature was 4° above the average at Jacobabad and Jaipur and the night temperature 5° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are more or less clouded at Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Deesa and the air has become damper than usual at Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para. Winds are blowing from the southerly or south-westerly direction everywhere. The maximum tempurature was 4° to 6° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch while the minimum was approximately normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear throughout the district while the amount of moisture in the air has increased at Saugor and Khandwa. South-westerly or north-westerly winds prevail at most places. Temperature during day was 4° hotter than usual at Khandwa and Akola and weather during night was 4° to 5° warmer at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lighly or moderately clouded and humidity remains about the average. Winds blow from the northerly direction generally. Temperture variations are small and unimportant.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light clouds still prevail at Belgaum and Bijapur while skies are clear elsewhere and the air generally drier than usual. North-westerly or south-westerly winds prevail at most places. Weather during day was 4° to 5° warmer than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar while last night's minimum was either equal to or in slight defect generally.

General Remarks.—Conditions are favourable for thunder and lightning with local rain in Ceylon on the Malabar Coast. Skies are likely to remain more or less clouded on the West Coast and in Sind and Gujarat.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	5	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	11	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	9
G Mahim and Worli	9	7	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	36	39	125
Total plague deaths to date..143,247			
Same date last year	34	29	103

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	5

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 9th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	32	46	10
B	220	141	15
C	64	106	20
D	39	21	2
E	114	121	16
F & G	56	3	0
Total to date...	525	438	63
Total rats killed			963

THERE has been added to the Egyptian Department of the British Museum a very fine sepulchral slab, dating probably from the early part of the Ptolemic period. The tablet, which is of white limestone, measures over 5 feet in length and nearly 3 feet in breadth. The scene depicted upon the slab is cut in low relief and represents the deceased Nebmes, a priest and prophet of the god Amen, seated by a table of offerings before which his wife, "the lady of the house, the priestess of Isis Bak-ankhet," is represented standing. Above the group is a short funerary inscription in hieroglyphics, which differs in many respects from the formula usually used in such monuments.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME.

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1908.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Socialist conferences in England at Easter do not appear to have afforded the satisfaction their promoters anticipated. Of that held at Manchester most was expected, but we are assured that the impression left on the mind of the observant was that the section of the Social Democratic Federation represented there is not destined to play any great part in the work of regenerating mankind and bringing about the social revolution. We read that there was an air of unreality, of playing at things, about the proceedings. Speakers posed like young gentlemen at a debating society on a ladies' night. There were constant ebullitions of quite childish petulance, and in the free, general wrangles it was easy to see how much these advocates of universal brotherhood love one another. Of course the critic was not in sympathy with the people of whom he wrote, or with their principles. Nevertheless, but for a few personal remarks here and there—as to the number of very young men, with very red ties and very long hair, smoking an intolerable deal of tobacco which some of them were really too young to smoke—we find the Socialists received fair play and their utterances were given as much prominence as they themselves could have wished. At Manchester the chief topic under consideration was the desirability of reaffiliating the Labour Party, of which many representatives had very unkind things to say. They believed Socialism would eventually swallow Labour up, but meantime in the opinion of others Labour would swallow up Socialism, and exclaimed one: "We want to keep the ideals of Socialism pure and not have them contaminated by contact with men who play a dirty political game and whose only definite policy is to play down to the canting hypocrisy of the Nonconformist conference."

At Huddersfield Socialism is reported to be rife and rampant and on the 19th ultimo it had a great field day. Mr. Victor Grayson and Mr. Snell were among the speakers. The National Independent Labour Party held a meeting the same day at which the speakers were Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. R. Macdonald and Mr. Snowden. "These are great days for Socialism," wrote the local Socialist organ, "and there is a new spirit in the atmosphere which is life-giving. There is a hope, a warmth, a promise and a certainty about the Independent Labour Party movement which create an expectation of yet greater triumphs. Since the last assembly the outstanding event is the new discovery of a powerful Socialist Party and the manifestation both of wonderful enthusiasm and undisguised alarm." All this sounds very magnificent, though it is so meaningless, but doubtless it impressed both self-declared Social Democrat and the hybrid Independent Labourite who has not yet avowed himself a Socialist. Socialism, to ignorant dukes and tramps alike, said Mr. Grayson, was a red rag to a bull. These people rose up to smash it, but did not attempt to refute its principles or the arguments used in support of it. The conference was the biggest they had ever held, he said, and its work was to prepare the machinery, the gas and water, and bread and butter, whilst such as he were preaching the gospel. What was the future fighting to be? he asked. They had to sow in the minds of the people the germ which would ultimately make them independent of wealth, luxury, tyranny, and despotism, and they must not forget that these things would continue longest whilst clothed in the robes of philanthropy. He could understand the capitalist opposing Socialism, but it broke their hearts to see poor men and women take sides against it, to see the bottom dog refuse to change places with the top dog, because the change would destroy the home, undermine religion, and damage individual liberty—the liberty of the top dog. What was there, he asked, for the working man or his child in the present system? Charity had failed. It was a petty palliation. Booth had got his million for the submerged tenth, but the submerged tenth was still with them, as grim and horrible a problem as ever. What was going to save the people was the giving to them of a system of life by which they would be able to take the product of their own labour? That was Socialism. And the audience cheered him to the echo; and again when he admitted his was not a gospel of peace, it was one which urged them to "strike a blow for the grandest movement that has ever been preached to the sons of men."

What connection India has with the Social Democratic movement in England it is not easy to discover, but Mr. Keir Hardie, after declaring that Socialism is kept unspotted from the world and is characterised by sanity, sagacity and commonsense, "touched in the spirit of the traveller upon the foreign atmospheres which he had breathed, and denounced as malicious lies the statements which had been made concerning him in the press." Mr. Hardie loves to pose as a martyr and no doubt received as much sympathy as he desired from his auditors, though they would rather have had their own grievances aired than those of the poor Indian brother whom they will be the very last to offer a helping hand to. Yet Mr. Keir Hardie had a long tale to tell of the average earnings of the people in this country, of the "handful of rice once in two days" which is the food of millions, and of the million who die every year of starvation—all very interesting if not too wholly accurate, but we are not surprised to learn that someone suggested Mr. Hardie was "on the scrap-heap"—an insinuation which Mr. Hardie promptly repudiated. We do not find that they passed a vote of confidence in him, but we can readily condone the spirit of condemnation exhibited towards him by his critic. Social Democracy does not wish to help India or England or any other country or people or section of the people but avowed Social Democrats. And we need not expect to find that either the Manchester or the Huddersfield or any other conference of Social Democrats has voted a sum out of its funds either towards "putting an end to the prevailing state of things in India" or towards relieving the sufferers in the existing famine.

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INDIAN MANGANESE ORE. THE supply of manganese from India is now by far the most important, as compared with that of any other country in the world. Russia and Brazil were until recently much greater sources of supply and the qualities of those countries were considered the best obtainable, but in both quality and quantity the Indian ore has now outclassed all others. That is to say, the regular dependable ore which is obtained from the Central Provinces, Central India and the Panch Mahals has done so. Until the last year or two the Brazilian ore was counted the best, but the English ferro-manganese works, which are most particular as to their outturn, now prefer the best Indian to Brazil or any other ore. The Russian ore from the Caucasus contains from 8 to 15 per cent. of moisture, while that from the Central Provinces, the Panch Mahals and Central India runs from under two per cent. to about a half per cent. only. The driest comes from the Central India locality. It is easily understood that an enormous advantage must accrue in smelting from the use of dry ore as compared with the wet, slushy sort supplied by the Caucasus, which until two years ago was the greatest unit of supply. The dry Indian ore permits of well-ventilated furnaces, and quick and economical smelting, in contrast to caked foul furnaces and heavy cost for smelting the wet ore. The price of manganese has undergone a considerable set back, but this was absolutely inevitable, as the rates paid a year ago by consumers in Europe meant a kind of Monte Christo cave and Eldorado business, for manganese mine owners, which could not under any circumstances last long. Those concerned in the trade in India may however take heart of grace for many reasons. One may be given as arising from the tendency among up-to-date steel works to make steel rails for railways from a material containing 60 to 80 per cent. of ferro-manganese and the balance of iron ore, instead of from spiegel, which is manufactured from manganiferous iron ore containing perhaps only 12 per cent manganese. Experience shows that though the initial cost of the ferro-manganese rail is nearly double that of the spiegel rail, it is ultimately more economical. Considering the very great world production of steel rails this modification of the trade must soon cause a great increase in the consumption of manganese ore, especially of the favourite Indian quality. The fall in the price of ore has caused a compensatory reduction in the total receipts for the past three months against those of last year, and for April they are only about half of the tota of a year ago. Stocks in Europe have been largely worked off, and the Indian trade may reasonably look for a revival of demand and of better prices in the early future.

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THE MOTOR DRIVER IN INDIA. IT seems more than probable that the recent fatality which occurred in Bombay when a native was killed owing to the admitted ignorance of the man in charge of a motor car, will be the means of drawing the attention of Government to the short comings of their legislation in the matter of motor cars. At the time the Bombay Motor Car Act was introduced, the absurdity of licensing drivers without examination was clearly brought to the notice of Government, but the authorities in Bombay considered it desirable to copy, in a wholesale manner, legislation which is in force in England. Circumstances alter cases, but the Government of Bombay could not be prevailed upon to see this and they passed an Act which is hopelessly inadequate in its provisions. It is admitted on all hands that the class of motor car driver existing in Bombay is hopelessly ignorant. In nine cases out of ten he has had no training at all, he does not understand the simplest elements of motor car construction, but he has a right to a license because he is above 18 years of age. The time has arrived when the Police Authorities who have to be responsible for the carrying out of the Act, realize that its provisions are quite inadequate and give them no assistance. The difficulty which presents itself is simply a repetition of that which occurred when Steam Engines and Boilers were originally introduced. It was found necessary to license competent men, in three grades, after examination. The Boiler Inspector assisted by a Board is responsible for the granting of certificates, and the system, taken altogether, has worked well. A similar system should be introduced in connection with motor car drivers. Provision should be made for insuring that no man should present himself for examination, who has not previously had three months' training, either by means of courses at a Technical Institute or by experience with an Engineering firm. A knowledge of the theory of the internal combustion engine, lubrication, and ignition systems should be insisted upon, and although such legislation would create a dearth in motor car-drivers for a time, it would eventually result in a better class of man being obtained, with a certainty of some small degree of knowledge. In Calcutta such examinations have been the rule, though they have hardly been carried out with the strictness desirable. The expense involved to Government in appointing a local board of examiners would be small, and there already exists in Bombay the Victoria Jubilee Technicle Institute, and in Poona the College of Science, where special classes could be arranged to facilitate passing the theoretical course suggested.

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GOVERNMENT PURCHASES. WE drew attention in a recent issue to the absurd rules which are applicable in India to the purchase of stores in general, and to the fact that an attempt is being made to apply these rules to the purchase of motor cars in particular. Information which has already been received from England goes to show that manufacturers themselves would, as a general rule, prefer that motor cars were purchased through agents in India, rather than through the Director of Stores in England. It is only natural that makers of motor cars should desire to see justice done to their cars when on the road, and they realise that the best way to ensure this is to entrust their foreign interests to an influential local agent, who will see that cars are delivered in a perfect state and who will be ready at a moment's notice to provide any spare parts which may be necessary. From no single standpoint can the present rules be approved—except of course by the Director of Stores himself. The ventilation of the grievance which motor car importers have in this matter of the purchase of cars, seems likely to do good in other directions, and many importers are beginning to realise that the time has now arrived when they should sell to the Government of this country the majority of its requirements, which for years have been indented from home. Doubtless the trades associations of India are alive to their important interests in the matter of the "Purchase of Stores."

MR. MAXWELL'S Committee arrived at Agra on the evening of the 9th instant.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH," under the command of Captain A. W. Heneage, R.N., sailed on Saturday for Colombo.

THE notorious Osman Digna, who caused such serious trouble in the Soudan a few years ago, and has been in prison at Damietta, near Port Said, is said to have gone mad.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the increase, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem, of the lighting allowance admissible to the Libraries and Reading Rooms of Heavy Batteries of the Royal Garrison Artillery, in India.

SUFFICIENT money has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Attock, during the current financial year, to be employed in encouraging the construction of reclamation embankments in that district, by grants-in-aid and honoraria to non-officials, who do useful work in such construction.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were the Hon. Mr. Monro and Mrs. Monro, Sir Arnold and Lady White, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Captain E. W. Petley, R. N. C.I.E., and Lady and Miss Masson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SOCIAL EXTREMISTS LOSING GROUND.

Turkey and Italy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 23.

The great strike which was threatened in the Paris building trade has been happily averted owing to an arrangement having been effected between masters and men, a result to which the efforts of M. Viviani, Minister of Labour, have greatly contributed. The 20,000 men who had already gone out on strike have resumed work. The Municipal elections of May 3 are expected to accentuate the cleavage which has already set in between Socialists and Liberals. The excesses of the Labour Confederation and of the revolutionary, anti-military and anti-patriotic secretaries are in fact alarming not only moderate republicans but the Socialists themselves.

Moreover dissension has begun to manifest itself in the Socialist Labour Party. Inflammatory appeals for violent revolutionary changes meet with no less strong opposition from the more moderate Socialists who declare that the progressive suppression of capitalist privileges will be best realised in the political battlefield—in Parliament, in fact, and not on the barricades.

A butcher named Levy, one of several contractors prosecuted for supplying diseased and putrid meat to the French Army, has been found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £140.

Official inspection of the deceased animals had been evaded and they were slaughtered when in the most shocking condition, the carcases being afterwards sold to the Army contractors.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL VISIT TO DENMARK.

King Edward after his short stay in London to hold the first Privy Council since the formation of the new Ministry, left with the Queen and Princess Victoria for Copenhagen to make his promised visit to the Danish Court. Their Majesties arrived at Copenhagen on the evening of the 21st instant, and proceeded to the Amalienberg Palace where apartments had been prepared for them. The King met with a very enthusiastic popular reception and since his arrival with Queen Alexandra it may be said that the whole city has been *en fete*. At a banquet given at the Amalienburg Palace King Frederick said that "the friendship between Great Britain and Denmark, which is based on the solidarity of the interest, as well as the mutual sympathy, of the two countries, is further strengthened by ties of relationship between our two Houses."

The King, in the course of his reply, said "I deeply appreciate all the sentiments you have expressed, and I can only say that in coming here I feel happy that I am with my nearest and dearest relations, and it has always been a pleasure to me to come to Denmark. I have watched with great interest its progress during the last 30 to 40 years, and what it has done in the way of commerce and agriculture, which puts the country on a high footing."

The King and Queen leave Copenhagen to-day for Stockholm where they will stay until the 27th instant, on the evening of which day their Majesties will proceed to Christiania where they will make a somewhat long visit. There is a general disposition in diplomatic circles to attach a certain degree of political importance to these visits of King Edward to the Northern Courts.

ITALIAN ULTIMATUM TO THE PORTE.

A few days ago it seemed extremely probable that Italy would make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters in order to compel the Sultan to give satisfaction to various demands presented by the Italian Government but persistently rejected or ignored by the Porte. The point chiefly insisted upon by the Italian Government was that the Porte should sanction the opening of Italian post offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Avlona, Smyrna and Jerusalem or places where the Italian colony was sufficiently numerous to justify the demand and where the privilege was already accorded to other nations. The Porte was informed some years ago of Italy's intention to claim this privilege, and the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople apparently regarding the Italian demand as conceded advised the Porte last March of the immediate opening of Post offices at the five places abovenamed. The Porte, however, at once replied that it had been already agreed with the Powers that no more foreign post offices should be opened and that in, fact, an understanding existed with Italy that the latter should not open Post offices. The privilege claimed by Italy could not therefore be accorded. The Italian Ambassador then claimed the privilege under the most favoured nation clause, to which the Porte rejoined in peremptory terms that categorial orders had been given to prevent the opening of the Italian Post offices which meant the stationing of armed guards before the Post offices to prevent by force the entrance of the public.

The Italian Government thereupon resolved to take energetic measures to protect its rights, and decided to send to Turkish waters three naval divisions with orders to hold themselves in readiness for any eventuality. On their arrival a note was to be despatched simultaneously to the Powers and the Porte in which the Italian Government would set out the violation of treaties and of international rights by Turkey, both with regard to the Post offices and in other matters in which the Porte has acted with arrogance and violence to the injury of the rights of Italy. Upon the answer given by the Porte would depend Italy's future attitude and the action of the squadron.

The contention of the Porte did not accurately represent what occurred in 1901 when an attempt was made by the Turkish Government to suppress the existing foreign Post offices on the ground that the Turkish Postal service was sufficient for all needs. That attempt was foiled by the energetic action of all the Powers. Italy then approved the action of the Powers but took no part in it for the simple reason that she had no Post office at Constantinople. But Italy's right to establish Post offices in Turkish territory remained unaffected, since under the most favoured nation clause she cannot be denied a privilege accorded to other Powers. To this, however, Turkey objected that the offices belonging to other Powers had simply been tolerated but were never officially sanctioned, and that therefore Italy could not claim the most favoured nation treatment. In fact the Porte took up a most uncompromisingly negative attitude and up to the evening of April 19th it looked as if the Italian Government would have to take the naval action which she had threatened and order the force, most of which had already reached Suda Bay, to proceed further. The Italian fleet consisted of three divisions numbering in all eight first class battleships, one second class and three torpedo cruisers, with 329 officers, 6,178 men and 450 guns under the command of Admiral Grenet, Vice Admiral Rey and Vice-Admiral Farabelli, respectively. Italians have a right to be proud that this large force was assembled and fully ready for departure within twelve hours of notice.

At the eleventh hour, however, the Porte gave way, following its practice in so many similar incidents with other foreign Powers. On the morning of April 20th the Ottoman Ambassador in Rome informed the Italian Government that the Porte admitted the legitimate demands of Italy and consented to the opening of Italian Post-offices within the Ottoman Empire. As soon as this communication was received at the Consulate, steps were taken to cancel the orders given to the Italian fleet. The ships had already left for Turkish waters. Those were directed to remain for the present at their first halting-place, Suda Bay, which had not left would remain in readiness for departure, pending the settlement of some outstanding questions which had long been the subject of negotiation between Italy and the Porte and to which Signor Tittoni has taken the present opportunity of again drawing the attention of the Turkish Government with a view to settlement. These matters are:

(1) The attitude of Turkish officials in certain parts of the Empire towards Italian Consular authorities and Italian subjects; (2) the obstacles illegally placed by certain Turkish authorities in the way of Italians acquiring real estate; (3) the arbitrary prohibition of the carrying of passengers and merchandise between Tripoli, Homs, and Misratah by the Italian mail-boat.

The Italian Government insisted, however, that while discussion is proceeding on the question of the coasting trade, and subject to the decisions which will be reached by agreement between the two Governments, the passengers and goods service by the mail-boat between Tripoli, Homs, and Misratah shall be allowed to go on without hindrance. This service having been forcibly prevented, it is necessary that its regular working should be assured before the question of right is broached.

The Porte is not expected to make any difficulty in conceding the first point of the Italian demands, but the other two may be more difficult in settlement. It is supposed that if matters had proceeded or should still proceed to extremity between Italy and the Porte, the Italian fleet would temporarily occupy the custom houses at Mitylee, following the precedent set by the French occupation in 1905 in order to enforce settlement of the claim made upon the Porte by a French company in connection with the quay dues at Constantinople. The promptitude with which the Sultan has yielded to Italian pressure may possibly be due to the conviction that while no Powers but England and possibly France might positively support Italy's demand, certainly none of them would openly encourage Turkey in an attitude prejudicial to European interests. France, in fact, has herself a question pending with the Porte in connection with the claims of the Societe d' Heraclee the French Coal Mining Company. A recent French note insists upon an immediate settlement and with a view to quicken the action of the Porte, the French Embassy has notified that it will exact an indemnity of £500 for every day's delay in the settlement, besides a sum of 14,000,000f. (£560,000) as compensation for losses sustained by the Company in consequence of the attitude of the Government. The German Press exhibits but little sympathy with the claims of the Italian Government and the methods by which these claims have been vindicated. One Berlin paper, in fact, questions the validity of Italy's claim to the right of the most-favoured-nation in connection with the establishment of post-offices in Turkey, and suggests that the Italian Government would never have resorted to a naval démonstration if Austria had not brought forward the Novi Bazar railway proposal. It also deplores the further diminution of the Sultan's prestige and the prospective decrease of the Turkish revenues which, in its opinion, must result from the Italian action, and it apprehends that the elements of unrest in the Balkans will gain a corresponding increase of strength, to the detriment of European tranquility. And yet Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance!

The settlement is hailed with satisfaction by the Austrian press which displays no jealousy while recognising that the Porte's surrender to Italy must greatly enhance Italian prestige in Turkey and throughout the Levant.

The "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg, an important representative of Russian opinion, regards Turkey's attempted defiance of a single Power as an immediate consequence of the dissolution of the Macedonian concert by Germany and Austria, and considers that the vigorous action of Italy might serve as an example to Russian diplomacy.

MOROCCO.

During the past week the centre of military interest in Morocco has temporarily shifted from the Casablanca district to the Morocco-Algerian frontier where the French, under General Vigy, the local commander, have had some severe fighting with a large "harka" (force) of Moorish tribesmen assembled at the beginning of last week in the district of Menabba near the Algerian frontier. The French had established a camp at Menabba, although not expecting any serious attack as the inhabitants tendered to submission a long time ago and appeared to sympathise with the French against the Berbers. But the Arabs sent warning to the Berbers of the presence of the French and the French camp was rushed while the men were sound asleep. The alarm was first given at the pos of Talzaza and the French troops stationed ther hurried to the rescue of their comrades at Menabba. A brief but very hard fought engagement ensue In fact the French accounts describe it as desperate struggle which resulted in the complet repulse of the Moors with the loss of 160 kille and 250 wounded, the French casualties being o lieutenant and 32 non-commissioned officers a men killed and 8 officers and 77 men wounde General Vigy afterwards combined the four colum at his disposal mustering altogether 4,5 men with the object of pursuing the "hark that had attacked the French camp a inflicting upon it exemplary chastiseme These Moors have, however, reassembled at Denib where they have been reinforced by furt contingents from Tafilet. Many of the Berb have descended from the Atlas to wage a holy against the French who may therefore expec have some tough work before them in region.

As regards the operations in the Casablanca dis the French commander will confine himself at pr to the occupation of the two posts which he has established in the territory of the Madrakas at Settat. The advanced posts around latter place are being fortified. Several of Hafid's Mehallahs (corps of tribesmen) have very active in this district against the F Nevertheless the latter appear to hesitate operating in force against the Pretender perso as a step possibly involving grave consequence

Mulai Hafid has despatched a mission t Powers which will first proceed to London an to Berlin with the object of obtaining the r tion of the Pretender as Sultan and soliciti intervention of the Powers in Morocco mission is under the leadership of a Fren M. Jourdain, who is a Socialist friend of M.

The British Consul at Tangier has give to all British subjects, whether residents or that His Majesty's Government will refuse forth to advance money or ransom in t of their being captured by brigands eith outside the town.

G. D. WILL

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and place in November between Captain (Owen, R. G. A., and Marjorie, elder of Lieut.-Col. Shafto Cra'ster, R. E., Cra'ster, Lahore.

THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

ARREST OF PRINCE EULENBERG.

Enormous Bail Refused.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT FOR A CONVICTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Bail of half a million marks has been refused in the case of Prince Phillip Eulenburg.

At Munich on April 21 Herr Stadele, editor of the "Neue Freie Volkzeitung," who was sued for libel by Herr Harden, the editor of the "Zukunft," was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 for libel, the Court ruling that the prosecution had fully demonstrated that Herr Harden possessed material against Prince von Eulenberg, and that all suspicion was excluded of the plaintiff having accepted hush-money.

Herr Harden, who was recently convicted of libel against Count von Moltke, sued the editor of the "Neue Freie Volkzeitung" for having stated in his paper that he (Herr Harden) had received £50,000 hush-money from Prince von Eulenburg not to disclose the Prince's malpractices.

The press was admitted to the "in camera" proceedings. Evidence was given by three witnesses of low social standing regarding their relations with Prince von Eulenburg. They testified to practices, not punishable under the Penal Code, carried out by the Prince when he was Secretary of Legation at Munich and to the sums of money they received from him. At the close of the case Herr Harden declared that he had known all along of the perversity of certain elements possessing influence. He had only made use of his knowledge when he was pointed out as having brought baseless charges.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent writes on April 22:—The development in the Harden libel action at Munich has caused a considerable stir, and it looks as if the whole case were about to be raked up again. Herr Harden's friends in the press, chiefly the Radical journals, insistently demand that the Public Prosecutor immediately take proceedings against Prince von Eulenberg for perjury, pointing out the contrast between his sworn denial, "Ich habe keine schmutzereien getrieben" ("I have done nothing filthy.") and Tuesday's evidence, Dr. Isenbiel, the Public Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution for the Crown in the second Harden trial, in an interview asserted that he was prepared to intervene with all the rigour of the law against Prince von Eulenberg as soon as there was sufficient material against him.

The "National Zeitung" states that Prince von Eulenberg telegraphed to the Munich Court offering to be examined, so as to be able to refute the evidence sworn against him, but that his telegram arrived after the passing of the sentence. [illegible] view of the latest developments, there seems [illegible] hood," says the "Tageblatt," "that the [illegible] will withdraw the writ for criminal libel [illegible] Herr Bernstein, counsel for Herr [illegible] references to Prince von Eulenburg [illegible] n trial."

[illegible] E MINISTER OF [illegible] PAUL.

[illegible] at Dover.

[illegible] S ARRANGED.

[illegible] AGENCY.]

[illegible] ONDON, MAY 8.

[illegible] Nepaul arrived at [illegible] by Mr. Hirtzel, [illegible] tary, and other [illegible] ce. [illegible] ber of Anglo- [illegible] tform. [illegible] Excellency to [illegible] laced at his [illegible] and has [illegible]

[illegible] MAY 9.

[illegible] ted Lord [illegible] and Lord [illegible]

[illegible] ng.

[illegible] N, MAY 9.

[illegible] to-day received Rifaat Bey, the [illegible] nbassador.

THE PARIS FINANCIAL FRAUDS.

M. Rochette Granted Bail.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Paris financier Rochette, who was arrested in Match last in connection with the failure of the banks and companies floated by him, has been released on bail.

HONOUR FOR VISCOUNT MORLEY.

Chancellorship of Manchester University.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Viscount Morley has been appointed Chancellor of Manchester University.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Review at San Francisco.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Metcalf, United States Secretary for the Navy, reviewed the battleship fleet, of forty-eight vessels, at San Francisco.

THE DUNDEE BYE-ELECTION.

VICTORY FOR MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Message from Mr. Asquith.

A LARGE MAJORITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill expressing his wishes for a triumphant issue of a splendidly fought campaign.

LONDON, MAY 10, 2-30 a.m.

The following is the result of the Dundee Election:—

Mr. Winston Churchill (Liberal)	7,079
Sir George Baxter (Unionist)	4,370
Mr. Stuart (Labour)	4,014
Mr. Scrymgeour (Labour)	655

LONDON, MAY 9.

Suffragettes with a clanging railway bell, escorted by a crowd of men, again disturbed Mr. Churchill at an open-air meeting.

Mr. Churchill appealed to his workmen hearers not to permit the meeting to be broken up by roughs. If such intolerable tactics were continued, it would be necessary to meet force with force.

Polling in Dundee opened quietly this morning. The Tariff Reformers are parading placards declaring that the jute-works have lost employment through American tariffs.

The closing of a local jute-works is announced to-day.

THE COERCION ACT.

Mr. Birrell Demands Repeal.

"LOYAL IRELAND."

LONDON, MAY 8.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Nationalist Bill repealing the Coercion Act.

Mr. Birrell declared the Act was intolerable and ought to be repealed on the earliest opportunity.

He deprecated cattle-driving as illegal and deplorable, but repudiated the suggestion that Ireland was a seething mass of illegality. Ireland, he said, as a whole, was peaceful and law-abiding.

THE TONKING REBELS.

China Seeks French Aid.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Reuter (Peking) says that China has asked France to co-operate with her in suppressing the Chinese rebels on the Tonking border.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Invitations for Ex-Governors.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A telegram from Ottowa states that, speaking in the Senate, the Secretary of State promised to consider a suggestion to invite former Governors-General to visit Quebec on the occasion of the Tercentenary fetes and to a tour in Canada.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY IN INDIANA.

Wholesale Murder of Would-be Husbands.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A great sensation has been caused in America by the discovery on a remote farm near Laporte, Indiana, of fifteen bodies, mostly of men, but some of children. They are supposed to have been murdered by the late owner of the farm—a widow named Gunness—who has since disappeared.

The Police believe that the victims were enticed to the farm by tempting matrimonial advertisements and then robbed and murdered.

NEW ÆROPLANE FEAT.

Success for the Wright Brothers.

FIFTEEN MILE TRIP TO SEA.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A telegram from Manteo in North Carolina states that the brothers Wright travelled fifteen miles out of sea and back on an æroplane, at a height of a thousand feet.

The æroplane was kept under beautiful control in spite of a ten-mile wind.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Yorkshire beat Northampton, playing at Northampton, by an innings and 314 runs.

The match between M. C. C. and Notts at Lords was abandoned.

Survey has beaten Hants by 342 runs.

DEATH OF THE EX-PREMIER'S BROTHER.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. James Alexander Campbell, brother of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The death is announced of M. Ludovic Halevy, the French novelist.

MOROCCO AFFAIRS.

Mulai Hafid Complains of France.

ATTACK ON RABAT THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

A despatch from Tangier states that letters have been received from Hafid stating he wishes to show his goodwill to Europe, but is hampered by the action of France and the intrigues of his brother. He adds he will attack Rabat shortly and punish Abdel Aziz, but will give timely advice to all Europeans.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

One Thousand Guineas.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

The following is the result for the One Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket:—

Rhodara	1
Bracelet	2
Ardentrive	3

ALSO RAN.—Historic, Lesbia, Courtesy, Sighorenetta, Reine Claude, Rock Crystal, Iris, Volga River, Verdy, French Partridge, Duegna, Moss Dale, Flying Scud, Elm, Twigg, Game Lass, and Symington Toll.

Starting Prices:—

Rhodara	100 to 8
Bracelet	5 to 1
Ardentrive	100 to 6

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The following are the probable starters for the above race:—

Galvani, Malua, Procope, Dinneford, Dalkeith, Oakleigh II, All Black, Lineacre, Sticking, Weathercock, Larig, Var, Hayden, Temeraire, The Sun, Orphah, Eaton Lad, Bromus, Yentoi, Royal Fox, Slim Lad, Lischand, and Dean Swift.

Race run, May 16; Distance, 1 1/4 miles.

THE DERBY.

The following is the latest betting:—

7 to 1 against Mountain Apple.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Secretary of State's Sanction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The Secretary of State is understood to have sanctioned the principal features of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, subject to some minor modifications, which include, (1) the election by the Municipal Corporation, and possibly by other public bodies, of a proportion of the Trustees and (2) the leaving, to private enterprise, of the larger schemes of building operations, for the re-housing of sections of the population, other than those replaced by street and other improvements.

The proposed alternative method of recoupment, borrowed from the Prussian street alignment law, as an alternative, to the selling or leasing of surplus lands, is not understood to be amongst the provisions that have been sanctioned.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

In connection with the case in which two witnesses in the Riot case, who were called upon to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury, Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, informed Mr. Guruswamy Iyer, that he agreed with the contention that the Court ought to wait until the proceedings before it are over and accordingly decided to take up the matter and attend to the Riot case.

The trial of the second batch of accused in the riot case was resumed this morning. The most important witness examined was Govinda Iyer, the Medical practitioner, who deposed to having extracted a bullet from the thigh of the 19th accused, who had received a gun shot wound. The prosecution in this case will close on Monday.

The trial of the third batch of accused, will be commenced on Tuesday next and concluded on Friday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Lieut Walsh, 1st Battery R. F. A., is transferred to the 14th Battery R. F. A, at Jhansi.

Captain Kennedy, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for continuous service in the Ordnance Department in India, on return to India, from leave, about the end of May.

Major General Scallon, will officiate as Adjutant-General in India, *vice* Major-General Martin, Officiating in Command of the Rawal Pindi Division.

Surgeon General Gubbins, P. M. O. in India is appointed Deputy Director General, Army Medical Service, at the War Office.

Lieutenant P. Smith, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the 1st Sappers and Miners, *vice* Lieutenant Elles, transferred to the Home Establishment.

The death is reported of Lieut J. Catto, I. M. S., at Imphal, on the 7th May, from cholera.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE KHYBER.

The Amir's Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Satisfaction is expressed at the Amir's reply to the remonstrances of the Indian Goverment, stating that he has recalled the Afghans who crossed the frontier, has ordered that others shall be prevented from crossing, and regretting that he was not informed of the situation earlier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The following has been suggested as an explanation of the sudden withdrawal from the Khyber.

It is well known that some sort of communications have been passing between Simla and Kabul. The troops are in close vicinity to the border, while explanations are being asked which might have been regarded across the border in the light of a demand accompanied by pistol at the head.

Everyone knows Simla is most pacific in its intentions and one's face pales at the mere mention of the word. The Afghans are ready to accept any assurance, if only some assurances are forthcoming.

There are indications of the Amir, at last, bestirring himself, and, if report is true, he has already unburdened his mind to Sufi and the other Mullahs, who have attempted to embitter the relations with India. If Habibullah is true, the Indian Government is only too ready to shake hands.

Doubtless it is an exaggeration that many thousands of armed Afghans are crossing into our territory; at most, perhaps, the well armed men, round Landi Kotal, numbered one or two thousand, and in their train a horde of scallywags of all description.

Meanwhile the Mohmand business has still to be settled. The Mohmand are holding a "jirgah" of their own, in Halimzai territory, to decide on the answer to be given to the British Government. The "jirgahs" are to come into Shabkadr for the meeting on the 10th instant, an extension of time being granted for greater reflection. It is quite conceivable that the Bazai, Amkhar and Utman Khels wil not send representatives; but the other tribes are likely to adopt a more peaceful attitude. The assurances given must be complete and unambiguous or there may be trouble later on.

The cholera at Mattah and elsewhere appears to be on the decline. New camps have been formed to prevent the malady from spreading. The presence of cholera, such as it is, is a warning of what one might expect from undue prolongation of the standing camps.

The following is the composition of the 4th and 5th Brigades:—

4th Brigade—General Kitson in command.

Troops—West Yorks, at Nowshera; 19th Punjabis, 29th Panjabis and 15th Sikhs, in Peshawar.

5th Brigade, at Serai Kala, under General Watkis.

Troops—Two battalions, 5th Gurkhas and one battalion, 6th Gurkhas; the Royal Irish to join if this brigade is ordered.

General Willcocks went to Shabkadr to-day.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

The expedition to the Mohmand country is now definitely sanctioned and will probably start in a few days. General Willcocks has left for Shabkadr village by motor, meeting with "jirgahs" which have broken down. It appears that only the Balimzais and Pandialis are willing to send "jirgahs," the Belzais and others being defiant. Among the Pandialis there are many of Ghulam Khan's enemies, and the question is whether signs of repentance at the eleventh hour should save those who have recently done all they could to harass one of the few real friends of the Indian Government in the Mohmand country. At present there are no political complications to apprehend, as the Amir has come to his senses. The Afridi have little to fear from that quarter. Good rain might do much to diminish the water difficulties in the Mohmand country, a problem seriously to be considered. It is clear that the truculent attitude of many of the tribes was due to nothing more than the firm conviction that our bark was worse than our bite. Had General Willcocks had troops and transport to follow up vigorously the victory at Mattah on the 24th April, the whole of the Mohmand trouble would probably have been over by this. As it was, we had to be content with inflicting one sharp lesson and allowing the enemy to disperse on hills, defeated, not pursued. As matters are, it appears to be somewhere a hesitation to strike, so raiders go on raiding and moveable columns are discovered to be anything but speedily moveable.

This is an unwise policy, for it generally lands us in an expedition in the end, and that is precisely the point now reached. The expeditionary force will be composed of two brigades, first and second, under Generals Anderson and Barrett, with a reserve brigade under General Ramsay.

Orders are just issued that the Seaforth Highlanders, who belong to the 2nd Brigade, and the whole of the 3rd Brigade, under General Ramsay, consisting of the Munster Fusiliers, the 21st and 22nd Punjabis, and the 40th Pathans march out of Peshawar to-morrow morning.

It is understood they proceed to Shabkadr and other posts along the Mohmand border, and will eventually garrison the line hitherto held by the 1st Brigade. Of the further movements of troops nothing is apparently known.

The situation is complicated by the undoubted presence of cholera in the Peshawar Valley and among troops, and need taking measures to cope with it.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

It appears that, while some of the Mohmands are prepared to come in, the other have replied in truculent terms. They were given up to to-day, however, and nothing will, therefore, be absolutely settled regarding a punitive expedition until to-morrow.

News received to-day states that the Mohmand "jirgahs" have absolutely refused to come in.

Now that the Afghan raiders in the Khyber have been disposed of, attention once more concentrates upon the Mohmand border. Here raiding into British territory was finally checked, by the action of April 24th, in which General Willcocks drove back, over the border, the large "lashkar," which had crossed to the attack of the British force. The Mohmands have, since then, attempted no further hostilities, neither have they given any guarantee, however, that they will not renew their raids, when General Willcocks withdraws his troops.

The "jirgahs" of the more important sections have not come in, though called upon to do so by the 2nd instant, and as it is manifestly impossible to keep two brigades continuously on guard, on the wilds of the frontier, in the middle of the hot weather, awaiting the pleasure of the tribesmen, something more than stopping of the money allowances of the Maliks, which was done some time ago, will be tried. In other words, the expedition, which the Afghan incursion interrupted, may now not improbably be resumed.

In the case of the Zakka Khel, a far more powerful and much less accessible tribe, punitive operations were carried through at a cost of some Rs. 15,00,000, a sum which, it may be hoped, will more than suffice for such measures as may secure immunity from more Mohmand raids, for some time to come.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The following news has been given out this evening. All is quiet on the Mohmand border, there being no enemy in sight. In Swat it is reported that the Sartor fakir with some following has arrived in the Azzi Khel territory, about forty miles up the river from Chakdara. No excitement is reported locally. Everything is quiet on the Khyber side. The Amir has replied to the letter sent him by the Government of India on the subject of the invasion by Afghans of British territory. He expressed regret and states that he has issued stringent orders recalling all Afghans and mullas who had crossed the border to assist the tribesmen.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Francis Maclean, having been granted leave from the 22nd May to the 27th August, Mr. Justice Rampini will perform the duties of Chief Judge of the High Court.

Lieutenant Macleod, R. E., Survey of India, is granted leave for 14 months.

Mr. Mayston, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, officiates as Meteorologist, Bombay, vice Mr. Leslie on three months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pubamjee is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Messrs. Jones and Ranganai Caloo receive acting promotion, vice Mr. Sarkar, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, proceeding on three months' leave.

Babu Hari Das Mukerji officiates as Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, vice Mr. King proceeding on six months' leave.

Babu Gopal Chandra Ghose acts as Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Mr. Bridgnell, proceeding on six months' leave.

Babu P. Chandra Sarkar is granted promotion, vice Mr. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller of Post Offices, Delhi, proceeding on six months' leave.

Mr. P. Rivaz is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Esten Bengal and Assam.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. Wynne is gazetted Chairman of the Railway Board.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel F. Bond., R. E., is confirmed as Director-General of Military Works.

Lieutenant C. Vines, R. A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th Class.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Keatinge, is confirmed as Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Mr. W. Johns is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The Board have sanctioned a Reconnaisance Survey being made, by the agency of the East Indian Railway, for possible alignments, for a line of railway from the Bokaro coal field to a point near the east bank on the Daltonganj Branch of the East Indian Railway, and also a survey being made by the agency of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, for a line of railway to connect the Bokaro and Ramgath coal-field, with the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, at Mohuda, a distance of about 54 miles.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The Bokaro coal fields Sone East Bank Railway Survey and the Bokaro and Ramgarh coal-fields Railway Survey, just sanctioned by the Railway Board, are in connection with the development of promising collieries, in which the Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railways are understood to be interested. They are to supplement the Jherria field in supplying coal for Locomotive purposes.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Despatch of Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

All claims involving payment of salary, travelling allowances and contingent bills during the months of April and May 1908, and all correspondence connected with such claims are required to be submitted to the Circle Controllers and Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts, and not to the Controller of Military Supply Accounts. Claims for payments to be made in June and subsequently should be addressed to the Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

More Arrests.

PROTEST MEETINGS.

STERN MEASURES ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Information reached Calcutta yesterday afternoon, and was duly reported in official quarters, that at 2 a.m. yesterday a Bengali boy, name and age unknown, had been arrested at Parbutipur Junction station, with a number of bombs and long knives in his possession.

The official report stated that the lad attempted to get into a 3rd class carriage, of the down Darjeeling mail train. He had a misunderstanding with some passengers, and after a quarrel which ensued, the lad drew a dagger. A railway official was promptly called, and the youth arrested. He was at once searched, and other daggers were found and some bombs, and he was detained in custody.

One of the prisoners, a youth named Bhubuthi Bhusan Sircar, whose confession has been made known, has come forward, with a statement, that he is the person who was responsible for shooting Mr. Allen. The police are enquiring into certain information he has given them.

Mr. Kingsford has written to the Calcutta newspapers to say, that his health has not broken down, that he has not gone to Mussoorie, and is performing his ordinary duties in his usual health.

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" has received a telegram from Benares, dated yesterday, stating that the bungalow of Subode Chandra Malik, of Colcutta, who is now at Benares, was searched that morning, but the result has not been stated.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated to-day, says that a crowded special meeting was held this morning in the Planters Club at which over 100 members were present. The meeting was anterior to the one announced for a later hour to-day at which all the communities are to be represented.

Mr. W. A. Cox occupied the chair and opened the meeting by reading a notice, which said it was called to discuss the advisibility of memorializing the Government of India to take immediate steps, either by urgent legislation or otherwise, to put down, with a strong hand, the present attempt to intimidate Government by assassination. He then feelingly referred to the loss Mr. Kennedy had suffered.

A resolution was passed, sympathising with Mr. Kennedy, and praising the energetic action of the Collector and Deputy Superintendent of Police, which led to the capture of the perpetrators of the outrage, which was supported by a stirring speech by Mr. Filgate, the Secretary, Behar Planters Association.

Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Gait have left Darjeeling for Calcutta to-day.

An application was made to-day before the District Magistrate, Alipore, for the release of Arabindo Ghose, on bail, on the ground, that he was not arrested under suspicious circumstances, but it was refused.

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

At a meeting of the British Indian Association, last evening, at which Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee presided, the following Resolution was passed:—"That, while the Committee of the Association are confident that the horrible outrage committed at Mozfferpore, and the organised effort made to continue diabolical designs, by the establishment and maintenance of secret depots of explosives, at different places, will be visited with a punishment commensurate with the enormity of the crime, they desire to submit to Government that the crime is essentially a modern exotic, recently introduced into the country and watered by the morbid imagination of irresponsible youths, in utter disregard of peace-loving and loyal traditions of the people, and, that, as such, it is regarded by the whole country with feelings of abhorrence and detestation."

Nothing further being found, the search at Manicktola garden has been abandoned.

A public meeting of the leading Indian residents of Mozufferpore and the adjoining districts was also held, at Mozufferpore, last evening, to condemn the inflammatory articles in the vernacular newspapers, and speeches which have been the cause of the outrage, and to move Government to take such measures, as may be deemed necessary, to put a stop to the recurrence of such acts.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga was expected to preside. No report has come in yet of the proceedings.

Sir Andrew Fraser's visit to Calcutta, to-day, is connected with the Bomb conspiracy. His Honor presides at a conference to-day, at which he will be attended by Mr. Gait, the Chief Secretary, the Inspector-General, Bengal Police, the Commissioner, Calcutta Police, and some members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

It will probably be decided whether all the conspiracy cases are to be heard by a special officer, and who is to be the trying Magistrate.

A strong police guard is to be placed at points between Sealdah station and Belvedere.

The Planters' meeting at Mozufferpore, yesterday, in urging the necessity for prompt and strenuous measures, drew attention to the statements of Khudiram Bose, that he had been inspired and incited to murder Mr. Kingsford by reading inflammatory articles in the "Sandhya," "Hitabadi" and "Jugantar," etc., and by hearing the speeches of Bepin Chandra Pal, Surendra Nath Banerjee and others.

The meeting passed a resolution, saying it is of opinion, that the evil arising from seditious publications might be remedied by an Act to take the place of Act 9 of 1878, and that the dissemination of seditious teachings at public meetings might be checked by the extension of Act 6, in the whole of the Province of Bengal, including the town of Calcutta.

The meeting was conducted with much restraint of feeling. One prominent feature in the proceedings, was the firmness with which every member present demanded the devitalising of those political forces which have been deflected to the East from Europe.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been presented to the two constables who effected the capture of Khudiram Bose.

A telegram was received from the Planters' Association, at Darjeeling, supporting the objects of the Mozufferpore meeting.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 26.

FLOODS but not of so serious a character as those of last year have again occurred in the neighbourhood of Bagdad; causing great loss to buildings, damaging the repairs of last year's floods, and swamping a large tract of cultivated land. It is feared that fever will again become epidemic.

The Persian prince Nasarudin Mirza with his mother are now making a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Nejiff and Kerbela. The prince is a younger son of his late Majesty Mozaffer-et-din Shah. I understand that from the moment of the arrival of this prince and his mother on Turkish soil, during their recent pilgrimage to Mecca, they have been entertained by His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, who has shown them the highest degree of respect and consideration. I am further told that they remain the Sultan's guest as long as they are in Turkish territory. They have been given costly presents by the Sultan as a special favour, among them a beautiful Circassian girl, who has been attached to the young Prince's harem. Such a display of kindliness and generous hospitality is the more to be appreciated and is remarkable, considering the present strained relations existing between the two Governments.

I hear the Arabs who fired on the Bloss Lynch have at last succeeded in their diplomacy in as much as the Sultan, who had at first decided to inflict severe punishment and fine on them, has ordered them to be disarmed and driven out from the land of their forefathers, and the authorities are to abstain from molesting and overtaxing the Arabs, and to allow them to continue in the full enjoyment of ancestral rights and privileges. As long as this is done everything will proceed smoothly and peacefully.

The Zille Sultan is shortly expected to arrive at Shiraz.

The health of Mr. Chick, H.B.M.S. Vice-Consul, Bushire, has broken down through over-work, and he has been ordered complete rest by the Medical Officer in charge, and in order to attain this he was advised to proceed for a month's change to Bagdad, whither he went two days ago. All British merchants are agreed that Mr. Chick is the right man in the right place and they all are very grateful to him for his support.

H. M. S. Hyacinth with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Warrender, arrived here about noon on the 24th instant. Rough weather unfortunately interfered with the exchange of official visits. The usual salutes were, however, exchanged. On the 25th a garden party was arranged by Major and Mrs. Cox in honour of the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, to which all the elite of Bushire were invited.

THE SEA POSTAL SERVICE.

Prospective Changes.

We hear on good authority that it is under contemplation to abolish the Sea Postal Service which operates between Aden and Bombay. Under existing arrangements no attempt is made by the Post Office authorities in London to do any portion of the sorting of the mail letters posted in London, nor is there any attempt at sorting made on the long journey from London to Brindisi. The Mail bags as they are made up in the G. P. O, at St. Martins le Grand remain intact until Aden is reached. At the latter port a batch of assistants of the Bombay G. P. O., headed by a mail officer, board the mail steamer and it is their duty to do the sorting of all the mail letters during the time occupied by the voyage from Aden to Bombay.

The establishment which has to be maintained to carry out this work costs the Imperial revenues £22,000 per annum, and it has been suggested that the expenditure is not justified by results and that an additional hundred sorters in Bombay will admit of all the sorting of the mail letters being carried out within an hour or so of the arrival of the mails in the Bombay G. P. O. The recommendation now under consideration is that the proposed change should be brought into operation with effect from November next.

At the present moment the staff between Aden and Bombay consists of a mail officer, sixteen sorters and fifteen subordinates and they are expected to commence duty at 6-30 a.m. and work continuously, with brief intervals for meals, till 8 o'clock at night. Therefore, reckoning the average duration of the voyage between the ports, *i.e.*, Aden and Bombay, at four and a-half days, it takes thirty-one men the best part of sixty-one hours to complete the sorting of the English mail. And that is allowing that they all work full-time, whereas it is quite within the bounds of possibility that some of the sorting staff may not be particularly good sailors and have occasionally, especially in the monsoon season, to "seek the seclusion which a cabin grants," which means that the time for sorting is now and again somewhat reduced. However, working on the law of averages, this would not be a very serious factor. Then, that being so, the question arises how one hundred sorters in the G. P. O., Bombay, presumably men of less intelligence and standing than the present sea-going staff, are to do the whole of the sorting in the brief space of sixty minutes. The problem is a simple one and hardly requires the genius of a Cocker to furnish a solution of it.

This concerns only the outward mails. What about the Homeward despatch? Is this to be delayed in Bombay for sorting or sent on to St. Martins Le Grand? If the latter is to be the case, what will happen to the heavy budget for continental ports?

The Postal authorities propose; but perhaps the Public—not forgetting the Chamber of Commerce—may consider themselves interested in the disposal of the question.

TO "EUROCLYDON."

[Vide "Bombay Gazette" of 9th May.]

"Euroclydon" I welcome you; but pause and think a minute
About the Civic Fathers' time, there may be something in it:
You're too tempestuous, and your faith on Standard time you pin it.
This Standard time, or Government time, came as a rude, rough shock
To those who'd gone for centuries by God Almighty's clock;
And if they still continue to, is that a thing to mock?
The "unreasonable faddists" are those who of your kind
Would make the Sun stand still, or move, just as they feel inclined;
And slang the whole wide world if it is not of the same mind.

NEMO.

A Bombay *Government Gazette* extraordinary announces that Mr. Piroshah Bomonji Petit has been elected a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

Funeral Largely Attended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

The special train containing the remains of the late Mr. Justice Boddam arrived at the Central Station early this morning. The funeral procession left the General Hospital at 6 a.m., and the interment took place, in the Cathedral Cemetery one hour later. The Rev. L. E Cox, Acting Archdeacon, officiated and practically all the European gentry in Madras attended the funeral ceremony, as also a great number of Hindus and Mahomedans.

INDIAN PATENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The annual report of the Patents Office, during the calendar year 1907, by Mr. H. G. Greaves, is published. It shows that the continuance fees have been paid on 620 invention against 556 in the previous twelve months. The report concludes as follows :—"In consequence of my suggestions for amending the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, so as to bring the present system of protecting inventions and designs more into line with the practice of the United Kingdom, have been somewhat modified and a draft Bill is now under preparation. This will, it is hoped shortly be ready for examination, and when the necessary sanction has been obtained, it will be submitted for the criticism of the manufacturing public."

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Improvement of Sanitary Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association has addressed Government, in terms of approval of the proposed improvement of sanitary services in India. They think it would be a grave mistake, in the case of many towns and cities, to exclude European non-officials from Sanitary Boards, and they support the suggestion that a special European Health Officer should be allotted to every town with a population of 100,000, and that for every additional 100,000 inhabitants there should be an additional European Assistant Health Officer.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Falling Off in Earnings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The famine in Upper India and the cholera in the Bengal coal-fields continue to affect railway earnings adversely. The returns for the first 25 days of last month, to-day published, show a falling off in gross receipts of about Rs. 1,00,000 daily, compared with the corresponding period last year. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been the principal sufferer but the North-Western, the East Indian, the Bombay Baroda and the Rajputana Malwa Railway also report distinctly decreased traffic.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS.

Three Lakhs Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Six large godowns, belonging to the Central Jute Mills, Ghueri, Howrah, caught fire to-day, but the Howrah and Calcutta brigades turned out promptly, and got the fire soon under control. The origin of the fire is not yet known and the damage is not great.

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The loss occasioned by the fire at the Central Jute Mills, Ghueri, yesterday, is estimated at over three lakhs, and is covered by insurance.

ACCIDENT ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Pontoon Sunk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Ten loaded wagons of coal ran down an incline on board the Ferry of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and fell into the river, doing considerable damage to the Pontoon, which also sank.

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Of the eight wagons, which fell from the Shalimar ferry, into the river Hooghly, on Friday last, six have been salvaged, and there are hopes of recovering the other two to-day.

THE LATE BISHOP.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society it was felt, that as the Society, which helps on all kinds of Church work in the Diocese, owes its existence to the late Bishop, it was fitting that upon it should devolve the privilege of taking steps to perpetuate his memory, and the Venerable E. S. Dickins, Messrs. H. E. E. Procter and A. H. S. Aston were appointed as a small Committee for that purpose.

After careful consideration it has been decided that the most appropriate memorial will be a new Bishop's throne in St. Thomas' Cathedral. It is anticipated that the cost of this, including a suitable inscription, will not exceed Rs. 2,000, and subscriptions can be sent to Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE PICKETING IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who does not know in India the late Mr Caine, M. P. of temperance fame—Mr. Caine, the friend of India and the great champion of the temperance cause? If my memory does not fail me, it was in 1890 that he first visited this country with a recommendation note on Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha to investigate the drink problem, when he learnt that the Abkari policy of Government contributed to increased consumption of liquor and consequent spread of intemperance. Before he left India, Mr. Caine and I were introduced to each other, and I furnished him with copies of my contributions to the Press on the subject,—my crusade against the Abkari policy being then several years old already, I cannot say how far he was impressed by my contributions in favor of toddy, but the fact remains that when he paid his next visit to Bombay he figured in his speeches and in his letters to the "Abkari" as an advocate of toddy. He was convinced that toddy was in India what beer was in England, as a mild form of drink; and that compared to other intoxicating drinks and liquors, consumed in this country, toddy was an absolutely harmless beverage. To this inference he was led by reports from Government analysers as well as by personal examination he had with me of samples of toddy, which he found actually contained less alcohol then beer, 24 hours after it was tapped. Toddy has, moreover, nutritive properties, which are absent in beer, for it contains both albumen and saccharine. He saw it was practically impossible to stop consumption of all liquors as such and, therefore, pronounced himself in favour of toddy, which contains very little of alcohol,—and carried his crusade as far as Parliament. During his sojourn through this country he started intemperance associations in various parts,—now numbering about 300—to discourage consumption of all intoxicant drugs and liquors except toddy. Mr. Caine is, therefore, in every sense the real father and founder of temperance movement in India. The deceased devoted his time, money and energy to the good of this country, and to such an extent that as an indirect result of the encroachment upon his time and attention, he lost in his iron trading business to the tune of about three to four lakhs of rupees. Notwithstanding he valiantly fought to the bitter end, and during his last ill-fated speech in Parliament he was seized with cramps in the heart and expired on his return home—a noble martyr to a noble cause. When even such a powerful exponent of the Temperance movement as Mr. Caine, favours consumption of toddy there are members of the Association who insist that the consumption of all liquors should be stopped irrespective of their strength. They do not pause to reflect that there must be some very substantial reasons underlying Mr. Crine's advocacy of Toddy, and they must take their inspiration from their late veteran leader. Rome was not built in a day. The process of abstaining from liquor must in a like manner be necessary slow in men who have been used to take strong spirituous liquors and drugs from their youth. I know of two men who endorse this view viz. Dr. Sir Bhalchandra, the President of the Temperance Association and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Gilder, its Secretary. In their evidence before Bombay Excise Committee in favour of toddy, both these gentlemen testified to the fact that certain ailments which could not be cured by other remedies were cured by Toddy. I shall be glad to send any one, who so desires, a copy of my late memorial to H. E. the Governor, submitted in December last, in which I have dwelt at great length on the Abkari policy of Government

The Temperance Association in the District of Poona have lately started a crusade against frequenters of country-liquor shops, and the volunteers employed to do the picketing have come into conflict with the executive. A few of them were placed on their trial, convicted, and fined. This event has caused immense sensation in Poona, and the matter will shortly be placed before a higher tribunal and H. E. the Governor for consideration. However, I have my doubts of the measures which the Association has taken for the salvation of the poor of the District from intemperance would ever succeed.

Let us first ascertain how many species of mild and strong country-liquor are offered for sale in the Bombay Presidency. In the city of Bombay, mhowda liquor of 20° to 25° underproof is sold under the name of Bevda and of 60° underproof as Rasi. Toddy liquor of 25° underproof is called Fenny and same of 60° is known as Picnak. In the whole of Konkan mhowda and toddy liquor of 25° and 60° underproof is sold except in three districts where the same is sold in 25° and 40°. In the whole of Guzerat, Nasik and Khandeish, mhowda liquor of 25° and 60° is consumed, and one is at a loss to understand why in the whole of Deccan such strong mhowda liquor as of 25° underproof alone is sold. One wonders why, as in other districts, Rasi of 60° is not put up for sale in the Deccan also. Do the Deccan people one and all require strong liquors only? Have the Temperance Associations and other kindred societies of Poona ever given a thought to a study of this aspect of the question? As per last official Report, in the whole of Poona district there are at present 66 shops of country liquor, as against 45 of toddy shops and 18 tree-foot booths. I would suggest these Associations to get as many toddy shops opened in the vicinity of liquor shops, as they can. Let all restrictions and heavy duties on the sale of toddy be removed and the intemperance evil be cured by itself. The Abkari Department will of a certainty, not listen to any such proposals.

The Temperance crusaders at Poona seriously err when they maintain that persuasion, if not coercion, will cure the people of their habit of drink, unless we put in their way, say for luxury, some other substitutes, mild, harmless, and only moderately intoxicating. In the course of a recent interview which I had with Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P. and a friend of mine, Mr. Gilder, at a reception meeting in Bombay, that gentleman told me that when at Singapore, he was informed by the people of the city that if Government placed restrictions on the consumption of opium, the masses would take to liquor drink, and conversly the Bangali people said that prevention of liquor would drive the people of their Province to the use of opium and other narcotic drugs. The Temperance crusaders at Poona must therefore proceed with care and caution. Do they, moreover, believe that Government would consent to a course that would deprive them of a prolific source of revenue? They can easily prove it to Government that increase of toddy consumption would not curtail their revenue; what income would be lost through reduced liquor traffic would be compensated for by revenue derived from the sale of toddy. I commend to the crusaders the report which the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of England have published in their "Abkari" of October, last year, of the deputation which was sent to Mr. Morley 1st August last and also wish that they will consult experts like Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. Gilder who will be able to render them very valuable assistance.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, 8th May.

MR. SUTHERLAND ORR, the Government Solicitor and head of the firm of Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwel d'ed at Ootacamund on Friday night.

CULTIVATION IN GUZARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Guzarat is generally termed the Garden of Western India. With the exception of Kathiawar, the surface of which is rough and broken, and intersected by several rocky ridges of great height, and of the districts to the eastward of Broach traversed by the Rajpipla Hills, the whole of Guzarat is one extensive plain, having many different soils. The chief of them are the black or cotton soil, and the gorat or light grain-producing soil. On the eastern side of the gulf, the black soil is chiefly confined to the Collectorate of Broach, few Parganas of Surat and a great part of the Navsari District. The light soil prevails throughout the State of Baroda, the Collectorate of Khaira and some of the Northern Parganas of Ahmedabad, becoming more and more mixed with sand as you proceed northward from the Mahi River. The western and southern Parganas of Ahmedabad, lying to the western of the gulf, abound in black soil as do many of the numerous valleys of Kathiawar. Guzarat is a country of vast resources. It abounds in the elements of usefulness and prosperity to itself. It has the power of yielding staple productions.

From lands well irrigated in Guzarat it is possible to get three crops, a monsoon, a cold weather, and a hot weather crop, in the course of a year. But irrigated lands are the rare exception in Guzarat. From unirrigated lands it is possible to get two crops, a monsoon, and a cold weather crop; but this also is rare, for in this case, as well as that of the irrigated lands, what is gained in one way, by taking two or three crops, is lost in another. It may therefore be supposed that the land is exhausted and the crops are poor in proportion to their number.

That Guzarat is a populous country is not to be doubted and that the great mass of its population consists of practical agriculturists, deriving their subsistence directly from the soil. Their sowing season commences early in June, immediately after the first fall of rain. The land being prepared by ploughing, the seed is sown by means of a drill-plough in parallel rows, on the average about eighteen inches apart and several rows are sown by one sweep of the machine. The seed is then covered by means of an implement, which usually follows the drill-plough, consisting of a board or log of wood extending over as many rows as the drill-plough and covering the seed with earth as it dragged along by a pair of bullocks. In from five to ten days the young plant appears; after which thinning and weeding are the only processes necessary before the ripening of the crop, more than one weeding being for the most part necessary. The crop matures, in some cases, about the beginning of February, and generally during the course of that month, after which the produce is reaped and transferred into the village Khuli or place of common deposit.

The Khuli is an open spot quite close to the actual village, and is sometimes surrounded by a hedge, but at others, utterly unprotected. Each village has its watchmen to guard the Khuli by night against the mischief both of men and beast. Government have also their havaldar to see that their security as regards their dues is not encroached upon.

The grain after it is threshed out by bullocks' feet, is generally piled in heaps upon the surface of the ground and after being fully winnowed is removed home for disposal.

In order to earn his scanty livelihood the farmer, in Guzarat, has to labour under so many disadvantages that discription can but feebly convey any conception of his miserable life. He has so small means that he is forced to leave the burden of his work upon nature. The land is ploughed generally at the last moment, and that too in a manner singularly incomplete. When it is hard and stiff, a plough consisting generally of a single strong wooden prong bent forward, is used; but when it is incomparatively free and yielding, as is usually the case with the black soil the plough may consist of three such prongs, fastened into a strong wooden beam, from nine inches to a foot apart from each other. It is, in fact, more a harrow than a plough, and is drawn by bullocks. One man has to keep standing upon the beam of the plough or harrow, to make the prongs keep hold of the ground. Where the ground is soft and plastic, like moist clay, the track left by a machine so set up would consist of three parallel furrows, about four inches wide and two feet deep and from nine inches to a foot apart. When the field is ploughed across, a similar track is left at right angels with the former, and the intermediate soil remains untouched by the plough, consisting of blocks of from nine inches to a foot square.

It requires but a slight examination to discover that while a large proportion of the soil has been thus left undisturbed, the remainder has been turned up only to the depth of few inches. No attention paid to the after processes of husbandry will atone for the carelessness shown in this first and most important step; but as the after processes are conducted in a similarly imperfect manner, it is evident that the resources of the soil become scanty. Moreover, Indian husbandry is not particular about the use of manure. In some districts it is pretty freely used, but in many more very scantily, and perhaps in still more not at all. The want of carts and the expense of carriage are great drawbacks in this respect. When we find a farmer without one or two bullocks—the very means of farming it is no wonder that we find him without a cart. Those who have carts have no wheels to them and the carts are of service to them only when they hire or borrow a pair of wheels. The wheels are made of solid wood with a tire of iron around them, from one to upwards of three inches thick. With such apparatus as this, and that two very scantily provided, it is not likely that the heavy work of manuring can be very satisfactorily conducted. Some carts of better orders are seem passing along the main roads, but they are so built that their use is chiefly confined to the made-roads. They are, so to say, not for farming but for carrying purposes.

Such is the crude and unprogressive system of husbandry in Guzarat, which is likely to become worse day by day making a sort of retrograssion; hence it is evident that greater encouragement is here needed.

Again when the prices are below the average, it is obvious that the farmer has little or nothing left him after he has paid his rent and the cost of cultivation. In other words, instead of realising the profits of a farmer, he simply makes the wages of a labourer. Even in average years his paltry profits will scarcely suffice to pay the exorbitant interest, owing by him, to the money lender, and which being payable in respect of advances partly made for cultivation should in strictness be added to the cost of cultivation. This in an average year, would reduce his income to the standard of a labourer's wages. The land here instead of supporting three classes, landlords, farmers, and labourers, maintain only two—a landlord who appropriates to himself both rent and profits and labourers who can scarcely be said to know what a farmer's profits are and the little that may be left them is generally swept away by those who intervene between them and the Government.

The question would then arise that why do the farmers continue in the cultivation of land under such unfavourable circumstances. Because they have nothing else to do but cultivate. Even if they get no profit, they must cultivate their fields for food for themselves and families. They are so wedded to the country or village to which they belong, that they would pay the rent if they could even without gaining a farthing for themselves. One can see that it is nothing better than living from hand to mouth. They find that they can do nothing else but cultivate the ground. They can feed themselves and their families while the cultivation is going on. Had they other means of supporting themselves and their families, they would not continue to cultivate the land. But they have no alternative than to stick to it.—Yours, etc.

PEERZADAH MOTAMIYAN, KAZI OF KADI.

IS IT HOME RULE?

"The pivot of the Manchester election is the Irish vote," writes the "Star." "It is probably about 900 strong. Will it be cast in favour of Mr. Churchill or in favour of Mr. Joynson-Hicks? After the speech delivered by Mr. Churchill on April 20 there can hardly be any doubt that it will be cast in favour of Mr. Churchill. The Irish voter was clearly entitled to know what would be the Irish policy of the new Liberal Government. He knows it now. Mr. Churchill, speaking on behalf and with the authority of Mr. Asquith, committed the new Liberal Government to Home Rule.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CHANGE OF VIEW.

"Mr. Churchill pointed out that he voted for the Home Rule resolution moved three weeks ago by Mr. Redmond. That resolution was carried by an overwhelming Liberal, Labour, and Irish majority, against a miserable minority of Tory coercionists. Mr. Churchill explained and expounded his vote last night: "His vote on that resolution was no mere perfunctory acquiescence in the regular and ordinary procedure of Government business. It constituted, on his part, a distinct acceptance of a new and advanced position on the Irish question. His opinion on that question had ripened during the last two years. He frankly admitted it. He had become convinced that a national settlement of the Irish difficulties on broad and generous lines must be indispensable to any harmonious conception of Liberalism; and he had had the great object-lesson in his own experience in the matter of South Africa. There they ran a risk far greater than any risk they could run by extending self-government to Ireland. He ventured to say the settlement of that question stood out as remarkable in the history of Governments of this country, and the present Government had reaped the richest reward that it had obtained from any act during the past two and a half years. He hoped there might be some day a settlement of the national difficulties of Ireland in a similar spirit, if not, of course, by similar methods, as that in which they settled the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony affairs.

MR. ASQUITH AND HOME RULE.

"Mr. Churchill then declared that at the last General Election, 'rightly or wrongly, as I think, wrongly, the Liberal party were precluded from dealing with or commenting upon the Irish question.' That is a bold and significant utterance, and it shows that Mr. Churchill is in full sympathy with Irish opinion and with Liberal opinion on the Irish question. He clinched the matter by making the following measured declaration:—"'When this Parliament has reached its close I am strongly of opinion, and I say this with the full confidence of the Prime Minister, that the Liberal Party should claim full authority and a free hand to deal with the problem of Irish self-government without being restricted to mere measures of devolution of the character of the Irish Council Bill.

"That declaration commits the Prime Minister, the Government, and the Liberal Party to Home Rule in the fullest sense. It ought to secure for Mr. Churchill every Irish vote. Every vote for Mr. Joynson-Hicks is a vote against Ireland. Every vote for Mr. Churchill is a vote for Ireland."

STEVENSON AND THE MORISONIANS.

Here are some verses by R. L. Stevenson. They were sent to the "Scottish Review" by a correspondent who says that they were written by Robert Louis Stevenson when he was a student in law at the Edinburgh University. He was glancing over the "Scotsman" while waiting in the rooms of a friend with whom he had an appointment and his eye caught a short paragraph about a religious body called the Morisonians. He did not seem to know that the name was one sometimes applied to the Evangelical Union Church. 'I thought they must be first or second cousins to the Muggletonians,' he said to his friend who told him that their doctrine regarding the authority and integrity of Scripture was as orthodox as his father's.

Morisonian! Morisonian!
How I wonder what you are!
From the Orthodox religion
Do you differ very far?

"Burghers I have known a many,
Anti-Burghers not a few,
Baptists, Quakers, Plymouth Brethren,
But the ne'er one like you.

"'Are you regularly christened?
Or a living loup-garou?
Is your credo like what mine is?
Do you think the Bible true?

"'Do you take the Bible wholly,
Or rechauffe in a mince,
As the heretics of yore did,
And the orthodox do since?

"'There's a creed for every one now,
Observation seems to tell:
You can read the Bible backward
If it don't read forward well.

"'This with that, and that with t'other,
You delight me, I declare.
Who'd have fancied that religion
Was so easy an affair?

"'Why, it's a matter, like a salad;
Bob likes sugar, Pater don't,
Sam insists on putting eggs in,
Polly quite as surely won't.

"'You can fit your creed like raiment,
Add redemption, cancel hell,
Ease the buttons where it galls you,
Till the whole affair sits well.'"

ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

The pupils of the Zoroastrian Girls' Association Schools gave an interesting exhibition on Saturday last of the methods of instruction adopted in the schools. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the meeting in response to the invitation of Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Honorary Secretary. The children went through a highly interesting programme of recitations, acquitting themselves very creditably, although the pronunciation of the majority was not all that could be desired. That special efforts are made to inculcate the virtue of thrift in the mind of the pupils was evident from the very large number of recitations gone through, bearing on the subject. The pupils then exhibited some needlework, etc., and the meeting dispersed after a few songs and speeches.

THE Mahableshwar Sky races, which should have opened on the 9th instant, have been abandoned.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 20,606, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,310. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 2,53,944, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 23,027.

TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has issued the following order, dated April 16, to the troops of the Southern Command:—

The first returns showing the progress of recruitment for the Territorial Army in the Southern Command have now come to hand. They are, on the whole, distinctly encouraging, but they show that, so far, the Artillery are less forward than the Engineers, Yeomanry, or Infantry. This was to have been expected, seeing that only Regular horse and field artillery have hitherto been known to the populations of Mercia and Wessex, and seeing also that not only civilians, but occasionally even cavalry and infantry soldiers of the Line are inclined to think there is some mystery about a battery. There is not really any more mystery about a gun than about a rifle, but as faith is essential to success in all things military, the General Commanding-in-Chief will give some examples of actual good service rendered by artillery raised on a non-professional basis which have come under his personal notice.

On Waggon Hill, at 2-45 a.m. on Jan. 6, 1900, the three-pounder Hotchkiss belonging to the Natal Volunteers checked the first rush of the Boers by opening on them with case at something between fifty and one hundred yards. The leading ranks of the enemy were thrown into confusion, and our working parties were thus given time to get hold of their rifles and to organise themselves more effectively for resistance. If the value to the empire of these few shots could be estimated in terms of cash, they might make the annual cost of the proposed Territorial artillery seem comparatively trifling. At a latter period of the war the Elswick Battery came under the immediate command of Sir Ian Hamilton and rendered excellent service. On one occasion he remembers it was cheered by the whole of the infantry reserves for the accuracy of its shooting. Again, since the war, the General Commanding-in-Chief has for two years in succession seen the Honourable Artillery Company train and carry out target practice here, on Salisbury Plain. He was also privileged to see and admire the Scotch Artillery Volunteers at last year's manœuvers in Perthshire. Each of these units has established a record of its own, and it is only proper and in accordance with the well-known laws of "esprit de corps" that they should find it difficult to believe in the possibility of creating large numbers of batteries possessing a similar standard of efficiency to themselves. But there is another point of view which is equally natural and proper—the view namely, that the great historic Counties of Warwick, Devon, and Hampshire, which are furnishing the bulk of the Southern Command guns, need be under no apprehension that either Londoners or men from the north will be able in the long run to surpass them.

There are difficulties to be surmounted, no doubt, and it is easier to raise those difficulties into prominence than to realise the military enthusiasm which is destined ultimately to triumph over them. Still there is no use in concealing from would-be Territorial artillerymen the responsibilities they are about to undertake, and the first and most important lies in the provision of competent commanders. The efficiency of artillery may be gauged by its power to develop the utmost intensity of effective fire against an enemy in the shortest possible time. But, simple as this efficiency sounds, it demands (if it is to be exhibited in its highest perfection) fire control, conduct of fire, leadership of batteries, power to manœuvre in the field, and the trained eye which almost instinctively selects the best position for coming into action, and both South African and Manchurian experiences have shown that all these hang very largely indeed on the individual capacity of the individual battery commanders. Thus, it would be well if County Associations could succeed in obtaining the services of retired Regular horse and field artillery officers to command the batteries at any rate for the first year or two, until competent commanders can be evolved from the Territorial officers. There are many earnest and unselfish citizens in the Southern Command who are at present devoting all their spare time and energy to the raising of horse and field batteries. If these gentlemen could see their way to carrying their patriotism one step further and agree to serve in such batteries for a certain limited period as captains under ex-Regular artillery majors, both they themselves and their batteries should derive benefit from such self-abnegation. When his method is rendered inadvisable owing to local circumstance, the need of an ex-Regular artillery officers, to command the brigade must be apparent to all. Such an officer assisted by a keen and zealous Regular adjutant, will be able to do a great deal to counteract the primary deficiencies, due to lack of technical experience, of the battery commanders. The next point County Associations will have to consider is how they are to get into touch with these local, retired artillery officers. The chairman of one County Association has solved the problem by obtaining, through the courtesy of the regimental agents, Messrs. Cox and Co., 16 Charing Cross, the names and addresses of all retired artillery officers residing in his county. It is for other County Association to consider whether this example might not be worth following.

In any case the General Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, is sure that senior officers of the Territorial field artillery will be well advised in attending, as much as they can, the practice camp of the Regular artillery at Salisbury Plan. By watching Regular batteries fire and manœuvre, they will not only derive much personal advantage but on return to their own batteries they will be able to ensure that their training and instruction are being carried out on the right lines, and they will have in their mind's eye the standard to which they will expect them some day to attain.

Another obvious difficulty lies in the provision of suitable manœuvring and practice camps. Patience and perseverance will undoubtedly solve his questions just as all questions are solved in which a sufficient number of earnest Englishmen have interested themselves. The subject, indeed, is already receiving the closest attention and study.

On the other hand, there are points in which artillery have less and not greater difficulties to contend with than the other arms. Scouting and reconnaissance are two of the subjects in the military curriculum which are the hardest to teach to the recruit. With these the artillery has comparatively little concern. Again, much of the gun drill, the fuze setting, the elements of laying, may be taught in a gun shed in the heart of a great city. Even the fire discipline of a battery may to a considerable extent be learnt on a barrack square. Again, it is too often forgotten that in battle it may be as important that a battery should be shot at as that it should shoot. The relief experienced by the infantry when the 82nd Field batty. came into the firing line at Diamond Hill was instantaneous, and would have continued even had our men shot very badly instead of very well. Nearly the whole of the enemy's fire was turned upon the battery. Territorial gunners will be enthusiastic Volunteers, and it is certain that they will be able to fulfil this part of our artilleryman's role with comparatively little practice. Thus there are facilities as well as difficulties, and if the ballance inclines at present towards the side of the difficulties, by so much more will those deserve well of their country who stick to their guns and see the fight through to a successful issue.

Finally, the General Commanding-in-Chief makes a confident appeal to the officers of the very large force of Regular artillery serving in the Southern Command to hold out the hand of military camaraderie to their new brothers in arms of the Territorial artillery and to help them in very possible way whenever and wherever they get the chance. No doubt regular officers, being human, would prefer to see large augmentation of their own Regular branch of the Service. But there is a French proverb which says that when you cannot have that which you love, you will do well to love that which you have. Let this theory of life be applied by Regular to Territorial artillery, and the General Commanding-in-Chief is sure that it is not only the Territorial artillery which will benefit in the long run by the close and friendly association between the First Line and the Second which wil assuredly ensue.

A YEAR'S DEPARTMENTAL WORK IN THE NAVY.

The "Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1908-9," issued by Lord Tweedmouth, gives a detailed review of what had been accomplished in the various departments during the past administrative year. A summary of some of the information contained in this statement will be interesting, not only as showing the progress that has been made, but because the subjects referred to are those to be discussed when the later Navy votes are taken.

The organisation of the war courses has been further developed. Regulations have been issued defining the responsibility for the efficiency of various machinery and electrical and mechanical appliances on boardship. The changes introduced are based on three general principles:—(a) That those who use the machinery should be held responsible for its working, care, and maintenance; (b) that the engineering staff should carry out large repairs to all machines; and (c) that the torpedo officer is the electrical expert of the ship, and that his staff should carry out electrical repairs. Marine officers are to be trained in wireless telegraphy duties, and will receive an allowance while so employed. The number of lieutenants employed on physical training duties afloat has been increased. The education of naval cadets at Osborne and Dartmouth has proceeded satisfactorily. The first batch of cadets entered under the new scheme passed out of Dartmouth at the end of July and joined the cruiser "Cumberland" in September for six months' training afloat. They have just completed their course of training, and will now join the general service, the first batch going to sea this month.

A report is made upon the Greenwich Hospital Estates and the Hospital School, in which it is, stated that the system that had been introduced, of lending to the market, with the guarantee of the Bank of England, available balances on the Greenwich Hospital capital and income accounts, has been continued, with very satisfactory results. The total amount of interest received from this source during the year was over £1,300l. The work on the restoration of the dome of the Painted Hall has been deferred until this year.

The system of examining and proving heavy guns at contractors' works which was in inaugurated in 1906, is being continued with satisfactory results. The decision to cool artificially the cordite magzines, on board ships will, it is hoped result in a considerable saving by increasing the safe age-limit for cordite. At the same time, the regulations for the periodical testing of cordite have been made more stringent. Experiments have been continued with satisfactory results to improve the ease of manipulation of heavy, power-worked mountings. The trials of the hydraulic gun mountings of the latest have been successful and the newest designs embody further improvements which, it is hoped, will give greater rapidity and accuracy of fire. A heavier and more powerful type of anti-torpedo-boat gun and mounting has been introduced as the standard gun for this service in the battleships and armoured cruisers now under construction. Heavier and more powerful field guns and carriages, with improved sighting arrangements, are now under constructions and improvements in the; sighting arrangements of all the ships have been made. The fitting of fire-control instruments has been proceeded with, and a further supply of improved range-finders for the Fleet has been made. Further improvements have been effected in the instructional shooting and loading appliances issued to the service. Revised rules for the gunlayers' tests were issued early last year, and the results have proved satisfactory. The regulations for battle practice are to be revised so as to still further assimilate this exercise to the conditions which would obtain in action. The annual allowance of practice ammunition for the Home Fleet has been increased. To ensure uniformity and accuracy in the marking of the firing at battle practice, umpire committees have been appointed, and have been found to be of considerable advantage. Similar committees will be appointed next year, and the system extended to the ships of the Eastern Fleet. Satisfactory advance has been made in developing the speed and range of torpedoes. Wireless telegraphy apparatus has been improved. During this year the Admiralty will take over the contract details in connection with the supply of naval ordnance and ordnance stores. A chief inspector of naval ordnance has been appointed, and in future the major portion of the work of inspection of naval ordnance stores will be done by naval officers under the direct control of the Admiralty.

Referrence is made to the completion of the "Lord Nelson" and the "Agamemnon" and to the progress of the new ships of the "Dreadnought" class. It is also announced that in the designs of the new armoured ships for the financial year full advantage has been taken of the experience gained in the "Dreadnought" and of the reports received from her officers.

As regards armoured cruisers, the "Invincible" class are to be ready for commissioning early in this year. The "Warrior" has been completed, and with her sisters is now in commission. The "Minotour" and "Shannon" have also been added to the effective fleet, and the "Defence" is about to begin her trials. In regard to torpedo craft, the twelve new boats of the type originally classed as coastal destroyers are to be repetitions of those previously ordered as regards their general features, but improvements in detail have been embodied where experience showed it to be desirable. Similarly, with regard to the 33 knot torpedo-boat destroyers, experience obtained with the first vessel completed has been utilised in their outfit. The new yacht "Alexandra" and the "Isla," petrol carrying vessel, are to be completed early in this year. The "St. George," like the "Blake" and the "Blenheim," is to be converted into a sea-going parent ship for destroyers. The "Vulcan," repair ship, is to be reboilered, and then she will be fitted as an armed parent ship for submarines, similar to the "Bonaventure." All the repair ships are fitted with workshop machinery, and are capable of executing repairs of considerable extent to the vessels which they are intended to aid. Experiments are being made with automatic stoking apparatus for boilers. Oil-burning appliances as auxiliary to coal have been completed and tried in the armoured cruisers *Cochrane Achilles Natal* and *Warrior*, with satisfactory results. All armoured vessels will now be provided with oil-burning appliances as auxiliary to coal, and all torpedo craft for burning oil only.

MEERUT was visited by a heavy duststorm, on the 9th instant, uprooting the trees on its path; rain followed, and there has been a drop in the temperature.

CHINA, says a Shanghai paper, is educating herself by means of her difficulties. But she is still foolish enough to hope that international complications between rival Powers in the Far East will slowly permit her entirely to rehabilitate herself.

A DEMONSTRATION is to be given by the residents of the Health Camps, in honour of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., at the Hindu Gymkhana, Marine Lines, to show their appreciation of his solicitude for their welfare during the plague epidemic.

FLOOD AND EBB.

A Scene on the Mersey.

From half-ebb to half-flood there is little movement on the broad of the Mersey river; only the ferry-boats pass from shore to shore, or a coasting schooner, "hung up" on the last tide, works slowly up to an anchorage in the Sloyne. Traffic afloat is at a standstill until the tide turns, and bears a burden of leaden ships in from the sea. Out in mid-stream a few vessels, too late to dock on the flood, are anchored, and a great Cunarder, Blue Peter at the fore, lies waiting off the Landing-stage for her appointed sailing hour. To seaward the banks lie bare to sun and wind, and the great grey gulls, the Mersey's scavengers, are screaming and quarrelling over the moist patches; already rising water is lapping over the sandy fringes, and their feeding ground will soon be covered. Across the river the Cheshire shore lies steeped in the broad light of the westing sun. There is a fresh wind, and the swift-moving clouds cast long lines of shadow on the land and water. A fine sight! We—the Engineer and I had been sent round to meet a ship on arrival—are certainly better here than in the bar-parlour of the Admiral Blake, across the way from the street gate.

A group of tugs lie anchored off the dock entrance waiting for the ships to come in, and the rising smoke from their funnels shows the expectation of the ever-ready. Those inside the gates to serve the outward bound are already casting off their mooring ropes and getting ready for their tides work. Theirs is the first move in the docks, and soon they will be canting and twisting their charges into the basin. We mount an erection behind some huts to count the Blue Peters in sight. Bold among the spars of the shipping, the fluttering tokens of departure are easily recognised. "Thirteen . . . fourteen . . . fifteen! Fifteen ships ready for sea." "Av coorse," says the Engineer, "this is a Setterd'y, th' great sailin' day. It winda dae t' lat th' sailors hae thur Sunday in port. Nae fears! They maun aff t' sea t' mak' th' siller, an' mebbe the owners, i' th' kirk o' Sunday, 'll pit up a bit word fur Jeck . . . umph . . . an' mebbe no!"

Away to seaward, beyond the Crosby, the smoke-wrack of incoming steamers is blown low on the water. It is finely clear, and we watch the vessels rounding the lightships and bearing up the channels. They are the first of the tide-load, and being in good time they come up under low steam and anchor at their ease. A big steamer in light trim comes in from the nor'ard, a ship for the Canal, for her top-masts are lowered, and she thrashes her way up river, Rock Ferry way, where she anchors in readiness for entering Eastham on the level. There are others for the Ship Canal. Scandinavian timber boats, listed awkwardly, with decks piled head high, pass cautiously, and a bustling tugboat, towing a fleet of empty flats, sheers out of some lock gate and hurries on. There is no sign of our ship; we see no familiar funnel among the arrivals. Late!

Life and movement are not only on the river, for there is now a coming and going at the dock-head. Boatmen, pier-hands, stevedores, and shore gangs are turning up, looking out for their jobs, and the dock people are shipping levers and unhooking hand chains. Elsewhere in the city there is no work done on a Saturday afternoon, but here those who serve the tide must come at the call day [illegible] night, be it Sunday or weekday. Tide is [illegible] tyrant master. Ships are hauling through fr [illegible] outlying docks, and the stir and bustle, s [illegible] whistles, churning of screws, hoarse o [illegible] rattle of warping capstans are heard wh [illegible] hour before all was quiet as a countr [illegible] Vessels of all sorts, all sizes, all tra [illegible] huge cattle-boats and Western [illegible] Levant traders, with their decks [illegible] with waggon frames and fu [illegible] shade of Samuel Plimsoll!— [illegible] barque with her yards canted at a [illegible]

The tide-waiters are increasi [illegible] among us now, gazing anxiously [illegible] tractions children, inquiring, l [illegible] the tide is hard to them. In t [illegible] is a constant whirring of telep [illegible] elderly gentlemen pass in a [illegible] ordering of their ships. O [illegible] muttering abuse of wind or [illegible] to his boatmen. "Aye, a [illegible] on, 'Arry; 't aint no use [illegible] only passed 'oly'ead at one [illegible] nine knots. Come on, let [illegible] o' them——Sunday morn [illegible]

The sun has gone, and [illegible] glimmer along the shore, [illegible] dock-head splutter nois [illegible] Cunarder passes out to [illegible] upon tier of gleaming [illegible] and the outward bou [illegible] and stem the flood. [illegible] to be in hopeless co [illegible] of moving ships; bu [illegible] A loud-voiced doc [illegible] magaphone controls [illegible] clear for the ships t [illegible] are clustered, mark [illegible] to come alongside; [illegible] ing lights, red and g [illegible] without haste, one a [illegible] the rush of the tide a [illegible] Like their sister-shi [illegible] channels, they are of [illegible] seven seas brought [illegible] nearly high water. [illegible] lumbering ca [illegible] is breasting her way across from the Wallas [illegible] stage, and the dock master keeps the gate [illegible] long open for her entry. With her decks still reeking of the hastily disembarked cattle, she passes through—no time to spare,—and the huge gates are swung to behind her, locked to hold the prisoned water till next high tide.

Our ship has not come in; there is no word. For perhaps, or bad weather in the Bay. There is nothing coming in from the sea now, and the river looks lonely after the stir and bustle of tide time. To seaward are the stern lights of departing ships and the gleam of the warning light vessels. Across the myriad lights of the Tower grounds are reflected dancing and shimmering, in the ebbing water.—David W. Bone in the "Manchester Guardian."

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE

According to investigations made by G. K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets of the Department of Agriculture, and reported to "The Automobile" by a Washington correspondent, the automobile has been responsible for the displacement of but 60,000 horses in this country up to the present time and farm horses have never been in such great demand as at the present moment. In fact, the demand for horses for farm and other business uses has become stronger and stronger during the past two or three years, the farm horses alone in use on January 1, 1908, numbering no less than 19,992,000 in round numbers. The department figures that 60,000 horses in stock on farms could have replaced the same number that have given way to the automobile, while it is calculated that the 500,000 horses which electricity displaced in urban street-car service, could have been replaced 850,000 horses in stock assuming its growth to present proportions with horses.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The "Globe" says :—We understand that the retirement of Sir Antony MacDonnell from the office of Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, is so far a "fait accompli" that it has been virtually settled that the vacancy, when it arises, shall be filled by the promotion of the Assistant Under Secretary, Sir J. B. Dougherty. Sir James, who was born in 1844, will himself reach the age limit for retirement in November 1909, so his tenure of the office cannot be of long duration. He is the eldest son of Mr A. Dougherty, M.R.C.S., was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, had a distinguished university career, and was at one time Professor of Logic and English at Magee College, Londonderry. For the vacancy in the office of Assistant Under Secretary there are several candidates in the field, but it is understood in Dublin that the selection lies between Mr. Davies, private secretary to Mr. Birrell, an official of a few years' standing in the English Board of Education, and Mr. Ennis, who, prior to his appointment by the present Irish Lord Chancellor to a lucrative post at the Four Courts, Dublin, was a member of the staff of the "Freeman's Journal." It is hardly necessary to point out that the appointment of either of these gentlemen to the office of Assistant Under Secretary would cause grave dissatisfaction among, and considerable offence to, Irish Civil Servants, who, without casting any reflection upon either of the two gentlemen named, very naturally expect that it should be filled from within their own ranks by someone who, by length of service, by proved experience, capacity, and fitness is best qualified for the position.

Fire suddenly broke out in the Guildhall of Derry City on April 19, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade and the military forces, the entire main structure was destroyed, only a section of the clock tower remaining. It is estimated that the fire represents a loss to the city of 25,000*l*.

Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Boyle on April 12, and advised the tenants not to purchase their holdings on any terms unless the grass farms were divided among them for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings. The period of direct sale, he said, would soon be at an end ; the system of zones would be abolished, and the landholders would have to sell to the Estates Commissioners or to the Congested Districts Board. Everywhere there were agents acting for these absentee landlords, and it was the people's duty to chase them. The people had good work to do, and they should be up and doing, and not rest until the broad acres were divided among them. The cry was raised, when cattle driving began in the West, that it was not fair play to Mr. Birrell. The people wanted by all means to give fair play to Mr. Birrell, but they would rather see the tenants on the land than the bullocks and sheep of the graziers. Some economists would say that there was no good in cattle-driving, and that the graziers would get compensation, which would be levied on the rates; but let the graziers go for compensation, and for every penny that the tenant-farmer paid the grazier would have to pay a shilling.

At a meeting of the South Leitrim branch of the United Irish League a resolution was adopted to the effect that no trading, either buying or selling, should be carried on with any person or persons opposed to the general welfare of the country, and calling upon all Nationalists to have no dealings with certain people who were known to be direct enemies of Ireland. The following resolution was also passed unanimously :—"That we hereby independently order all the sire-owners throughout this county not to allow the services of such animals to cattle or brood mares belonging to grabbers, emergency men, planters, and particularly their supporters, as the hypocrites who aid or correspond with grabbers, emergency men, &c., either directly or indirectly, are most dangerous members of society, and should be watched and shunned by every true Nationalist; and as our country is at present free from all agrarian troubles, except the few districts in which those out casts are located, it devolves upon us to put them down by all legitimate means in our power and to have them removed from among us, in order to restore peace and tranquility all over the land."

Information reached Manorhamilton on April 18 of to cattle drives on the grazing lands of Oldrock and Lecarrow. A few nights ago between forty and fifty persons drove out the cattle, and the animals were afterwards found wandering in various directions. Some policemen saw the cattle being driven from the lands, and it is believed that prosecutions will follow.

At the last meeting of the Mount Bellew branch of the United Irish League a resolution was adopted that no rent be paid by tenants on the Castlegar estate until the property was sold to them, and until all the grass lands, as well as the lands occupied by non-residential landlords, were sold to the Estates Commissioners for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings.

Early on Friday morning, April 17, two cattle drives took place near Castlerea, county Galway. The lands from which the stock were driven are held on the eleven months' system by Mr. Rabbit at Treantry and Mrs. Quinn at Cornamuckla. The cattle, which were hunted in various directions, were collected by the police during the day and taken back to the farms.

At the last meeting of the South Westmeath divisional executive of the United Irish League at Athlone the following resolution was adopted unanimously :—"That, having regard to the collapse of the Home Rule movement in Parliament, as evidenced by the abortive Irish Councils Bill and the recent declarations of Messrs. Asquith and Birrell, we are of opinion that a convention of the whole Irish race should be at once summoned to take counsel together as to the lines on which any further struggle to attain national self-government should be conducted."

An attack was made at about one o'clock on the morning of April 20 by two or three men on the house of a farmer named Alexander Roundtree, situated about a mile and a half from King's Court, county Cavan. Roundtree and his wife rose in alarm as a window was smashed. Mrs. Roundtree ran out for the purpose of identifying the men, and her husband put a gun through the window and fired, with the result that he shot his wife dead. An arrest has been made.

On Sunday, April 19, a large meeting was held near Clonfin Farm, county Longford, which was addressed by Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., and Mr. Philips, M.P. When the crowd were marching towards the farm they were stopped by a large force of policemen under County Inspector Mulliner, who refused to allow them on or near the farm. A meeting was then held on the spot, and resolutions were passed calling upon the tenants not to pay rent until the ownership of Clonfin Farm was decided in a Court of law. Mr. Farrell said that he considered it an extraordinary thing to find the Liberal Government, which had just shelved Home Rule, resorting to the methods of the Tories in order to suppress free speech in North Longford. The meeting was then abandoned.

THE Government of India have decided, that continuous service of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Officers, and also non-continuous service of Royal Engineer Officers, who have more than 20 years service, for Indian pension, are eligible for the new rate of pension, for the Indian Army, that is £432, per annum, after 26 years service.

THE U. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Mrs. Byng's Case.

The following letter has been sent to the Editor of the "Overland Mail" :—

Dear Sir,—May attention has been drawn to an extract from the "Overland mail" of Feb. 28, 1908, in regard to Mrs. Byng's case, reproduced in the issue of the "Indian Daily News" of the 25th inst., and also in the "Statesman" of 26th inst., in which serious and utterly undeserved reflections are cast on the action of the directors of the U.S.F.P. Fund in submitting to the subscribers her application for a renewal of the compassionate allowance which she had drawn for six and a half years before she married Capt. Byng.

2. The real object of the article in question is evidently to influence the votes, as is shown in the concluding paragraph, which runs as follows :—"It is to be hoped that the subscribers in the exercise of their judgment will come to a right verdict. Adverse votes already sent in may be recalled and altered."

3. Two points chiefly call for notice in the article. The first is Mrs. Byng's statement that the grant of the compassionate allowance to her was sanctioned without any reservation or condition that it would cease under any circumstances. The records of the fund show that in a somewhat similar case which occurred in 1884, when another lady in receipt of a compassionate allowance in consideration of the services rendered by her father to the fund intimated that she intended to get married, and asked for the continuance of that allowance after that event, the gentlemen then forming the board of directors did not consider that it was sanctioned without any reservation or condition, and should therefore continue for life, but referred the question to the general body of subscribers for their decision.

4. The second material point needing attention is the statement that there is an important mistake in the directors' circular submitting Mrs. Byng's case to subscribers, which will seriously prejudice her case and ought to be corrected—namely, that Mrs. Byng is stated to be forty-eight years of age, whereas she is actually fifty-seven years old.

5. That Mrs. Byng was correctly stated to be about forty-eight years of age when the directors issued their circular on her application is evidenced by the true copy of her marriage certificate when she married Capt. Byng at the Chapel of the Holy Child and St. Antony of Padua, Genoa Road, Peng, in the district of Croydon, in the counties of Surrey London, and Croydon, on July 11, 1895, in whch' certificate Mrs. Byng's age is entered as thirty-six years.

The following extracts from a letter received from a subscriber, who held a high position in the Government service in India before retirement, puts the case so well and pithily that it is deserving of reproduction "in extenso" :—

"Mrs. Byng has not the shadow of a claim on the fund, and I am surprised at the recommendation made in her behalf by Mr.——and——, both of whom should know better.

"The fund is not an eleemosynary institution, it is a mutual insurance society, and should be conducted on a business basis. The fact that this distinction has not been adequately recognised accounts for this preposterous claim and equally preposterous recommendations by which it is supported. If the lady is badly off let any member of the fund who is charitably inclined make a personal contribution, but to award her money from the fund would be a fraud on those members who are not inclined to contribute.

"I am pleased to find that the directors do not support the claim, and I trust that they will continue to reject cases not covered by the rules, no matter how much they may be bolstered up by good-natured but unreflecting members."—Yours faithfully,

A DIRECTOR OF THE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—Having been favoured with a perusal of the above communication respecting your article on Mrs. Byng's case, I can only say that it correctly represents the impression I derived from a careful consideration of the circular of the directors, received by me, with Mrs. Byng's statement of her case, which in respectful terms appealed to the subscribers for a favourable review of the decision of the directors.

The letter from "A Director of the Fund" impugns the article on two points. First, as to Mrs Byng's statement that "the grant of the compassionate allowance was sanctioned without any reservation or condition that it would cease under any circumstances." The letter does not assert, to the contrary, that there "was" such reservation, and as the simple question put to the subscribers, when her "first" application (as Mrs. Clark) was cirulated, was to the effect "whether, under the circumstances stated, Mrs S. Clark shall be granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 a month," there could have been no condition attached to the grant, which was affirmed by 1,077 votes, a majority rarely attained on any proposal submitted.

Mrs. Byng accordingly states that she believe the grant was one for life, until she was undesceived by Coutts and Co., the London agents, when she applied, after remarriage, in the usual course for payment.

They referred her, no doubt deeming it applicable, to Rule 51, which provides "that the pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber shall cease on her remarriage, but from the date of her again becoming a widow she will be re-admitted to her former pension."

"A Director" meets this allegation by referring to a somewhat similar case in 1884, in which the directors refused the allowance after marriage, but referred the case to the general boby of subscribers for their decision.

If this is the case mentioned, as a precedent, by Mrs. Byng in her appeal, to which the directors gave no denial, and if the allowance was sanctioned by the subscribers on the reference made to them, it shows even more clearly the view taken by the subscribers, if not by the directors, that the grant was intended to be of a permanent nature—not "eleemosynary," but for services rendered The allowance I find appears to this day in the accounts under the name of Mrs. A. E. F.——

As to the second point—namely, the age of Mrs. Byng—there was no imputation that the directors had intentionally made a misstatement, and it appears that they were justified in assuming the age to be as stated from the copy of the marriage certicate in which the error existed ; and they are entitled to this admission.

The opinion from a subscriber in high position, with which "A Director" concludes his letter, I hold to be no more deserving of high estimation than the opinions of those he treats so lightly. Every subscriber has a right to exercise his judgment and, if need be, to criticise the action of the directors without in the least, wishing or meaning to attribute to them unworthy, although perhaps misguided, motives, as in the present instance.—Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

B.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

BY THE WAY.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

The reconstruction of the Ministry emphasises the fact that politics, if not the "cursed profession" which the late Lord Salisbury once thought it, remains the most uncertain of all callings. Three-and-twenty years ago the Liberal Government fell over a snap division, and the man upon whom the censure fell did penance for twenty years, then returned as Premier. His retirement sends to the House of Lords the sternest, most unbending of all the Liberal Party, Mr. John Morley, to become a member of what Lord Rosebery has termed "not a dissecting chamber, but the chamber of death." That is, of course, the greatest surprise, but in connection with two of the lesser changes the uncertainty of public life is startlingly demonstrated. Mr. Churchill has just completed a tour through Uganda, the Letter to fit him for his work at the Colonial Office ; he goes to the Board of Trade. Mr. Hobhouse, who, as Under Secretary for India, has been "wandering about India," as Lord Curzon put it the other day, in connection with the duties of his office, returns to find himself provided with a new appointment.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

Uncertainty has its charm in politics no less than in cricket. It cuts both ways. In 1885 a Liberal Minister met a Tory Minister in Pall Mall. Both were going down to their constituencies for the General Election. "Well," said the Tory, "I suppose we are going out for twenty years to come." The man by whom the lament was uttered was in office for fifteen out of the eighteen years which followed. When the defeat of the Salisbury Administration followed that of Gladstone's second Government, Lord Randolph Churchill believed that Gladstone would be unable to form a Cabinet. He seems to have lost heart when the miracle was achieved. "You look pensive," said a Liberal who met him in town.' "Yes, I was thinking," answered Randy. "I have plenty to think of, for we are out and you are in.' "I suppose so," said the other. "We are in for six months ; we dissolve ; you are in for six years." Lord Randolph did not believe him, though the Liberal was a true prophet.

THEORIES AND REALITIES.

It is not impossible that Gladstone correctly read the signs in 1886, but subordinated his own judgment to that of professional electioneering "experts." On February 1 he kissed hands for the third time as Prime Minister. There followed eleven days of great anxiety and difficulty, and he wrote to his son Henry, who was then in India, a letter reproduced in Mr. Morley's Life of the statesman, in which occurred the following significant phrases "Short as the Salisbury Government has been, it would not surprise me if this were to be shorter still, such are the difficulties that bristle around the Irish question. If we fail . . . the consequences will be deplorable in every way." In spite of his fears he persevered, and the election resulted in the return of 394 Conservatives and Unionists and 276 Home Rulers. In the August of that year he said to Mr. G. W. E. Russell, "Well, this has been a great disappointment." Mr. Russell mildly suggested that the result was pretty much what might have been expected. The veteran replied with extreme vivacity. "Not at all what we might have expected. I was assured by the experts that we should sweep the country !"

LET THE REBEL RULE !

The intimation that the British Government will refuse henceforth to ransom British subjects captured by brigands in or about Tangier is probably intended as much for the brigands as for their possible victims. If there were no likelihood of blood-money the captures would not be worth making. It is a startling fact that at this late date civilisation must confess itself unable to deal with its Ishmaels. The brigands of Tangier are free to abduct and slay ; Raisuli, otherwise unconquerable, is heavily feed and taken under the British "protection" which proved insufficient for the safe keeping of the men he stalked. This is a return to Tudor methods. "All Ireland cannot govern this Earl," Henry VIII. was informed, after the eighth Earl of Kildare, having twice risen in arms against, his sovereign, was taken prisoner, and continued impenitent before his captors. "Then let this Earl govern all Ireland," was the King's reply. And having been brought to England a convicted traitor, the Earl returned to Ireland a K. G. lord deputy and the representative of the Crown.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

Crosby Hall will in future find itself upon the site of an incident in the life of Thomas More, the story of which is a classic in the history of presence of mind. In front of his Chelsea house More had a garden and gatehouse, and, as there was a pleasant view from the summit of the gatehouse, he used frequently to sit there, accompanied only by his dog. Here it was that he was found one afternoon by a wandering maniac who crept up the stairs and found the feeble old man dozing. "Leap, Tom, leap !" he cried, and at the same time tried to throw him over the battlements. More had not physical strength enough to resist but he had the wit to say, "Let us first throw this little dog over." The maniac immediately threw down the dog. "Pretty sport," said the Lord Chancellor. "Now go down and bring him up; then try again." While the madman went down for the dog More made fast the door behind him, and so managed to hold the fort until deliverance came.

MORE OF THE LASH.

The discussion as to the propriety of using the lash on brutal criminals cannot fail to possess an interest for the French Press. They have had to consider a similar problem, but in more acute form, in connection with their penal settlement in New Caledonia. Possibly such abuses as then existed have been remedied ; such as they were they lost nothing in luridness, when the pen of M. Rochefort described them. He was, of course, himself a prisoner there, but not a victim of the punishments which he pictures. One convict showed him a hand lacking three fingers. The injury, he expained, was the result of his being wrongly associated with an attempt at escape. The authorities, to make him confess, had put his fingers into pincers, and so badly crushed them that they had next day to be amputated. Every afternoon, says M. Rochefort, he heard the screams of men undergoing the bastinado. The "corrector" was a gigantic mulatto; his instrument a whip of bullocks' sinews. The severity of the punishment depended upon the size of the coin which the convict was able to slip into the black man's hand before the punishment began.

STONES FOR BREAD.

Light came unexpectedly. The first step carried the investigators to the hallowed acre about St. Giles's Church, the second led them to a baker's oven. Alterations at the church had necessitated the removal of several large tombstones of a date too ancient to admit of their being claimed by kinsfolk of the dead. Now, the churchwarden at the time was the town's chief baker, and he looked with longing upon those fine flat stones, for his oven sadly needed a new bottom. The desire to possess them grew irresistibly upon him, and, winking at scruples and parochial duty, he at last carried the treasures, at dead of night, to his bakehouse. There they were built into the oven. But, as murder will out, so will graven memorials of the dead. The stones were accidentally fixed with their inscriptions upward to print their story upon the bread which the unjust parochial steward baked and sold.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RUFF.

Gradually but surely the dimensions of the little ruff surmounting the collar band are increasing their proportions. In many instances the depth has extanded to as much as an inch, the gauffered lace standing well out from the face of the wearer, and framing it in modified imitation of the days of Queen Bess, while the large hat, lifted on one side after the style most in vogue, and piled with a huge panache of ostrich plumes, adds not a little to the illusion. Whether or no we shall adopt the stiff coif of the same period, and powder our ruff with mock gems in timid imitation of the reckless extravagance of those days, is still on the knees of the gods, but at present this simple little addition to the toilette, carried out in creamy lace or fine net, is one of the most becoming items designed by Dame Fashion for the decoration of our gowns. The finest tulle illusion is one of the extravagances of the modern girl with which she is most certain to achieve the best results. Nothing if more becoming to the "early twenties" than the veritable clouds of tulle in pale soft tones which are swathed round and round the crowns and brims of the new hats for the coming summer with a reckless disregard of the cost of this silky gossamer fabric, which entirely envelopes the shape so that not a square inch of the straw is visible, even the hem being covered with a full gathered bouillonnee of the fabrick. The most effective touch of all is provided by one full-blown rose of mammoth proportions, which is placed on the left side of the hat and nestles among the billowy folds of the tulle. Its long leafless stalk, as exaggerated in length and thickness as the blossom itself is in girth, is studded from end to end with larged wicked looking thorns, and is laid flat on the tulle, almost encircling the crown of the hat. Some very pretty hats are carried out in the finest gold cord knotted and woven in and out in imitation of a lace straw, the pattern of the cords hiding the wire foundation over which the hat is built. In numbers of cases these models are supplemented with strands of tulle interlaced with the cord, the effect being more or less that of a Louis XVI, hat, in the quaint bergere style, while the trimming simply consists of loops and strands of ribbon, caught with tiny Empire wreaths of mixed flowers, field pansies, Scotch roses, forget-me-nots, and pimpernels being mingled together and interspersed with rose foliage and parsley fern.

ARMY SENT TO FEZ.

ABD-EL-AZIZ SEEKS TO REGAIN LOST GROUND.

The mahalla of Abd-el-Aziz, which is to march on Fez, is definitely constituted and ready to start. It comprises 4,000 men well armed and provisioned, with several guns, and sufficient funds to take them to Fez.

The news received from the tribes whose territories will be crossed by the mahalla is satisfactory, and numbers of deputations have come to Rabat to assure the Sultan of their fidelity.

No doubt is felt here that Abd-el-Aziz will be again proclaimed at Fez, as soon as the army under Bouchto-el-Bag-dadi arrives.

The Spanish cruiser Numancia has arrived here, bringing 750 Moorish soldiers from Marchica.

Settat.

According to information brought by the natives, Mulai Hafid, during the pursuit of the mahalla, on April 12, hurriedly retreated across the Oum-Rebbia abandoning a portion of his camp.

The Rehammas pillaged everything before recrossing the Oued.

STRANGE REPORT FROM CORFU.

According to telegrams from Corfu published in the local Press, the authorities have searched the belongings of some hundred day labourers, who were on their way to Epirus, and who landed in Corfu from a Greek vessel, Cartridges, arms, and a quantity of dynamite were seized.

Twenty of the men subsequently chartered a sailing boat, and made for the coast of Epirus. They had scarcely landed there when they were set upon by a detachment of Turkish troops, who killed eleven of them.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 2nd April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd May 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,03,128	6,39,387	5,699	9,38,214
I M R system ..	77,752	1,70,120	1,004	2,48,876
A D C Ry	12,232	16,808	47	29,087
Baran-Kotah Ry	....	467	....	467
Total...	3,83,112	8,26,782	6,750	12,16,644
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th May 07.....				
G I P R Section...	3,02,270	8,46,489	12,725	11,61,484
I M P system....	66,327	2,41,198	1,747	3,09,172
A D C Ry	14,093	12,084	92	26,269
Baran-Kotah Ry...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,82,590	10,99,771	14,564	14,96,925
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 9,142	—2,07,102	— 7,026	—2,23,270
I M R.....	+ 11,525	— 71,078	— 743	— 60,296
A D C Ry	— 1,861	+ 4,724	— 45	+ 2,818
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	+ 467	.....	+ 467

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 28th March 1908.

M. EUGENE LAUTIER, in the course of a witty survey of the career of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the "Figaro," says that "that impenitent Gladstonian" gave occasion to the sceptical and knowing to smile when he entered the Government without leaving his programme in the cloak-room. Although his patriotism was not Imperialist, his Liberalism was world-wide. He had, according to M. Lautier, something of the character of the French politicians of 1848, being humanitarian and pacifist. He not only cried "La Douma est morte ; vive la Douma !" but seriously believed that his idea of disarmament would find an echo at the Peace Conference. He was a man whose political talent or gift for politics was not equal to his character. He had more boldness than penetration in his ideas, and more honesty than astuteness. There was between him and his predecessor, Mr. Balfour, what Lord Rosebery, in racing terminology, charterised as a difference of class. After the sun of Gladstone he was for the Liberal Party a Gladstonian moon—"un grand homme honnete" succeeding the Grand Old Man.

HOW TO KEEP. COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SATURN'S RINGS.

Saturn having come into a position specially favourable for observation is now receiving special attention from astronomers. It is, in fact, 45 years since there has been so good a chance of observing this planet. The rings, those unique appendages possessed by Saturn alone of all the planets, have been the special objects of study. Every 15 years the broad band of the rings narrows to a thin line of light practically invisible in the largest telescope. Three different relative positions of earth, sun, and Saturn bring about this state of things.

RINGS OF METEORIC FRAGMENTS.

But at these periods, when the rings should be practically invisible, certain spots or knots of light come into view. These were first observed by Professor Barnard, in 1907, at the Yerkes Observatory. They may be explained by supposing that the sun shines through the rings. And this agrees with the view that the rings are formed of meteoric fragments revolving round the planet. Professor Lowell contends that these knots of light show that Saturn's rings are not flat, but of the nature of tores or flattened anchor rings. Others, however, think the phenomena observed are quite consistent with flat rings.

TO DESTROY MOSQUITOES.

The plan of spreading a thin layer of petroleum over the surface of ponds, &c., where mosquitoes spend the larval stage of their existence, has been found effectual. In hot climates, however, the petroleum evaporates too quickly. Experiments carried out at Gaboon, in French Africa, show that in tropical regions cactus paste is more effective substance. To make it the thick palpy leaves of the cactus are cut in pieces and macerated in water. This forms a sticky paste which is spread on the surface of the stagnant waters. Not being able to come to the surface to breathe, the mosquito larvæ perish. The larval period lasts only two weeks, while the layer of cactus pulp remains effective for months.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL AND COLOUR.

The curious fact that while animal charcoal will remove the colouring matter from coloured liquids, ordinary charcoal will not, has long been known The cause of this difference, however, was not apparent. Recent investigations seem to show that it is due to the presence of nitrogen in the charcoal made from bones. It has been shown that animal charcoal contains from five to seven per cent., while wood charcoal contains none. And as the nitrogen is gradually eliminated from the animal charcoal its decoloursing effects are reduced in proportion.

STONE-EATING ELEPHANT.

A curious case of an elephant which seems to have had a strange appetite for stones was laid before the Zoological Society by Dr. A. Smith Woodward. Out of the elephant's stomach were taken 168 stones, weighing altogether 7lb. 13oz. They were chiefly of quartzite, and few of them were rounded by attrition, while none had any deposit on them. Stones, it may be noted, are often found in the stomach of the crocodile, but this seems to be the first recorded case of their occurrence in an elephant.

NEW SOURCE OF MEERSCHAUM.

This favourite material for the making of pipes was named under the erroneous impression that it was formed of the foam of the sea. In reality it is a light earthy silicate of magnesia, occurring among serpentine rocks. Supplies have hitherto come chiefly from Anatolia, in Asia Minor, and Greece. The Geological Survey Report on New Mexico points out a new source of supply is that country. Two localties are indicated on the Upper Gila River, one 25 miles north-east, and the other 12 miles north-west of Silver City. The rock in which it occurs is a gray limestone with some included sandstones. The meerschaum is found in veins, lenses, seems, and balls. All but the last are fillings up of joints and cracks.

HORNS GROW INTO SKULL.

The extraordinary horns of the babirusa, or pig-deer, of the Celebes, are, more strictly speaking, teeth. These grow upwards, and then bend backwards so as almost to touch the skin of the forehead. They seem absolutely useless. The case recorded in the "Field" shows that they may be even a danger. For in the case of the animal mentioned the tips of the upper of the two pairs of horns have pierced the bone of the forehead, thus causing the death of the animal, doubtless after much suffering. The specimen was apparently wild, and in the prime of life. The four so-called horns of the babirusa are in reality the canine teeth, of which it possesses two in each jaw. Those of the upper instead of growing downwards into the mouth grow upwards and pierce the skin of the face. They then bend backwards to the forehead. The lower canines grow out of the mouth, and bend backwards in the same curious way.

MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORIES.

In a lecture delivered before the Societe de la Geographie M. Baillaud, the new Director of the Observatory at Paris, took as the subject of his discourse the importance of mountain observatories. The first to suggest the idea appears to have been Newton, who pointed out that observatories thus situated would be free from atmospheric troubles, and would be far above the clouds which obscure the heavens to watchers below. But it was not until 1874 that the suggestion was adopted, when Mr. Lick made up his mind to endow the observatory of Mount Hamilton. Seven years latter the first astronomical observations at high altitudes were begun. Pike's Peak in Colorado was utilised from 1874 to 1880 for meteorological observations, the station being at an altitude of about 7,000 ft. In 1881 an annexe to the observotory of Catania was established on Mount Etna, at a height of nearly 10,000 ft., and since then another Itatian observatory has been placed on Mount Cinone at about 7,000 ft. above the sea. In 1869 the first mountain meteriological observatory was founded on the Puy de Dome (under 5,000 ft.), and similar institutions have since been opened at Ventoux (6,000ft.) and Aigouel (5,000ft.). One of the best-equipped astronomical observatories of the kind is to be seen from Nice, on the summit of Mount Gross, at a height of less than 1,000 ft. This owes its existence to the generosity of M. Bischoffsheim. A national subscription in 1867 furnished the wherewithal for the observatory on the Pic du Midi (under 10,000ft.), of which Vaussenat was the first director. It was attached to the Toulouse Observatory for meteorological and magnetic observations, but was destroyed by an avalanche in 1875. It was rebuilt on the summit of the peak over (9,000ft.) in 1882, and was taken over by the State. The regiment of artillery stationed at Tarbes rendered invaluable services in transporting to such a height the material required for its construction and the valuable instruments with which it is equipped. This observatory is habitable throughout the year, and visits of scientific men are always welcomed. We have all heard of the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc. The materials for the building took from 700 to 800 separate journeys to reach their ultimate destination. M. Baillaud urged that the future of astronomy is intimately connected with an increase in number of mountain observatories, and pleaded for aid from members of the class of which Maecnas is the type. It is to be hoped that his pleadings will not fall on deaf ears.

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY
But you are always willing in your spare moments to read our advertisements, for they are interesting, money-saving and catchy—

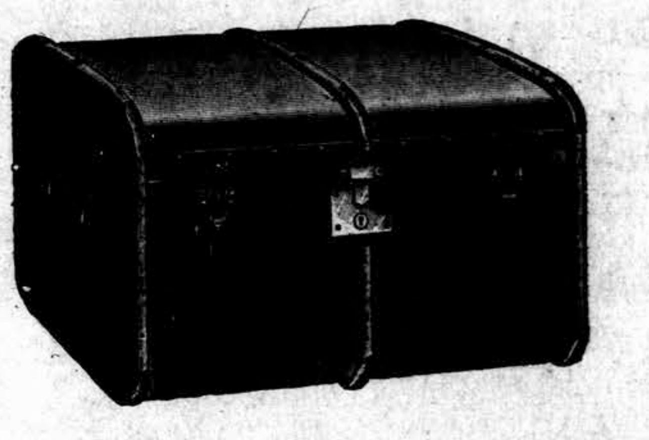
THE MEN'S TIES ARE RARE
POP IN AND SEE US
THE LADIES' HATS ARE SIMPLY LOVELY

TO TRAVELLERS.
If you are going Home or to the Hills, then it follows, you must get your requirements from us, for we give you rare good value and rippin good goods—

WE WANT TO BRING THIS TO YOUR NOTICE

We can give you
DECK CHAIRS
WARM RUGS
SUN TOPEES
DECK SHOES
cheaper than any one else in this part of the world.

THE "FIBRE" DEEP IMPERIAL.



Made exactly as per above, but much deeper, in the following sizes :—
GOOD VALUE
Length : 30 33 36 Inches.
Width : 18¾ 20½ 21 "
Depth : 18¾ 20½ 21 "
Price, Rs. 59-0 62-0 69-8 each.

SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.

Brown Fibre Cabin Trunks, as per illustration, which are considered twice as durable as leather yet they are very light in weight.
Size: 32″ by 19″ by 12″ 34″ by 19″ by 12″ 36″ by 19″ by 12″ } Durable
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 Rs. 59-8 each. } Strong.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.

Brown Fibre Deep Trunk, as per above.
Size: 32″ by 20″ by 17″ 34″ by 20″ by 17″ 36″ by 20″ by 18″ } Stronger
Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0 Rs. 72-8 each. } than Steel.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 8.] [BOMBAY, MAY 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 3/4		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 5/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/16
Do. in New York	52 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 7/8		1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000 for France.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchanged.

Mails :–

The Bombay Mails of 25th instant arrived at Brindisi on afternoon of 6th.

* Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	20,000
Gold to Bombay	£	100,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	5,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	...Firm with active demand and large business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Firm.
Manchester	... Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales	...15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans	...5·69+18
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :–

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·20	5·18	5·16	5·08	4·95
+10	+10	+10	+10	+09

Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·88	4·85	4·82	4·83
+11	+09	+09	+09

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 Bales.

New York –

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 8,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	... 10,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	... 16,000 „
Do. to Continent	... 11,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 8·93—17 | Do. do. Oct. 8·73—20 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to longs unloading.

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 9·56—24

Do. do. Oct. 8·74—31

Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London	... 8,120 bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 59,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 22,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 71,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 425,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...358,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 7/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 24/32

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 2/12.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 16/32d. Value. Months—May-June.

Fair Red Goconadas C. I. F.—3 20/32d.

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 24/32d.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/4—May-June—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—39—May-June—Hull—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/2 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 53 1-2 May-June—H A and D—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 51 1/4 May-June—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed.—Firm,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16+1/16.

Sugar :–

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 4 1/2d.

Months of Shipment.—July-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 8 1/2d.—Value.

Metals :–

Copper Braziers	£ 71 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7/16

Bar Iron :–

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 5 8
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. Bombay	£ 5 12 6

Arrivals :–

"Trefford Hall"—"D Balduino."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovereigns	82,500	London	Chartered Bank
219 Bars Silver...	4,11,001		
1 Box Sovereigns	94,950	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes do	1,32,000	Port Said	
504 Bars Silver...	9,68,521	London	International Bank
399 do do	7,50,019	do	Yokohama Bank
39 do do	74,412	do	National Bank
1 Box Rupees ...	1,000	Lameo	C Dwarkadas
4 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Linga	D Sassoon and Co
1 do do	360	Dwarka	
2 do Sovs...	135	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	1,810		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	195	Verawal	
Rupees	40		
1 Bundle Rupees	350	Porebunder	
1 do do	900	Linga	
1 do do	1,300	Muscat	
2 do do	4,000	Bushire	
1 do do	2,825	Abbas	
10 Packages Sovs	30	Debai	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins......	168		
Rupees	19,600		
9 Packages Sovs	4,050	Koweit	
Rupees	15,790		
31 Packages Sovs	450	Bahrein	
Rupees	68,300		
42 Bars Silver ...	75,085	London	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [9TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay...... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

To-day being mail day there has been very little fresh business offering. The general rate for 3 months' sight Credits was 1s. 4 1-16d. but bills being very scarce any offering for to-day's mail could easily be placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. The Bank selling quotations have been unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand but there has only been a trifling enquiry. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	165

Government Paper :–

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. After touching 95 7-8 for the settlement on Friday afternoon, the quotations this morning opened at 95 11-16 for cash and 95 3-4 to 95 13-16 for the settlement. The market closes at these prices with only trifling contracts reported. We quote :—

Cash	.. Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	„ 95·13

Bullion:–

Bar silver in London on Friday fell 1-16 to 24 1-8 for cash and 24 3-16 for delivery forward in two months, New York being steady at 52 3-8. Locally the market opened at 62 13-16 ex-duty for ready bars and closed at 62 7-8. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	10	0
Ditto 2nd do.	62	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The decline advised in the American markets caused an easier feeling locally during the early part of the day and prices were easier owing to the absence of demand. Later on the market again became steadier and at Colaba business was done in fine M. G. Bengal at Rs. 179 May delivery. The market closes steady as under with an upward tendency.

In ready cotton a moderate business was reported chiefly on export account. Prices were easier, and there was rather more disposition on the part of holders to reduce some of their stocks.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	225	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	207	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	196	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	195/6	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	192	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	187	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	193	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	179/80	„
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur	199	„
Good Westerns	201	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	223	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	15,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·14	5·12	5·11	5·01	4·88
—06	—06	—05	—07	—07

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·81	4·77	4·77	4·75
—07	—08	—06	—07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The Market is easier and prices are giving way owing to lack of demand and better receipts.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May	„ 8 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The Market is easier with little business doing and we quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
May „ „	„ 9 5 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	„ 10 3 0 B. T.
„ Cawnpore...	„ 9 15 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The Market is quiet with only a small enquiry

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 54 0 0
Muggy	„ 53 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 56 0 0
„ Secunderabad	„ 55 0 0

Poppyseed :–

The Market is weak and prices have declined

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 5 0 to Rs. 10 6 0

Castorseed :–

... Rs. 29 8 0 Ready

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :–

... Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :–

... Rs. 5 8 0 Ready, nominal.

Tone—No business.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 44 0 0 nominal.

Tone—No business.

Wheat :–

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,397 1/2
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :–

Century	1,850 X. D.
David	360
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	3,075 X. D.
Standard	1,125 X. D.
Currimbhoy Mills Coy., Ld.	1,025 X. D.

Presses –

New Mofussil	620

Miscellaneous :–

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	305
Badham Pile & Co.	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	293 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,055

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,687	bales.
Wheat	7,848	cwts.
Linseed	8,737	„
Rapeseed	7,109	„
Gingellyseed	804	„
Poppyseed	6,131	„
Groundnuts	1,045	„
Castorseed	1,599	„
Rice	13,702	„
Myrabollams	8,237	„
Cottonseed	19,294	„
Mowraseed	3	„
Gram	1,895	„
Joowar	782	„
Maize	38	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 9.] [BOMBAY, MAY 10

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 9/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes...	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 13/16	1/2	
2½ do. Govt. Securities	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/16		1/16
Do, do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		1/16
Do. in New York	52 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·43	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 pr.ct.	since March	19th 08
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/2		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 3/4		1/8

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Steady good business done.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...14,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 „
Imports	...15,000 „
Mid-Americans	...5·69 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 1/4 +1/16

Future Delivery prices :–

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·24	5·23	5·21	5·11
+04	+05	+05	+03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·97	4·89	4·83	4·84	4·83
+02	+01	+01	+01	+01

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	...11,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. to Continent	.... 6,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·45+10

Futures—Month of July. 9·08+15 | Do. Do. Oct. 8·86+13 } Advanced on favourable cables and firm New Orleans markets.

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 1/2+1/8

Futures—Month of July 9·79+23

Do do Oct. 8·92+18

Closing tone of futures—Steady.

Cotton Total Visible Supply	.. 3,060,000 Bales
„ „ „ East Indian	228,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	...10,520,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	97,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	3,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	3,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 „
„	Actual Exports	15,000 „
„	Week's Imports	26,000 „
„	Stock	842,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,400 „
„	Sold on Speculation	100 „
„	Sold for Exportation	......
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	600 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	......
„	Stocks	18,000 „
Afloat	Americans	100,000 „
„	Indian	8,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, C. I. F.—39 3/4—May-June—London—Sellers.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi C. I. F.—39—May-June—Hull—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 ½ May-June—H. A. and D.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore, 51 1/4 May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship, 46 3/4 May-June.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3 8 1/2—Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	Buyers 16
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	Buyers 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	150
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	83s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers 102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	Sellers 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 percent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers 975
Ditto ditto (1909)	Sellers 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 18s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce...	30s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 95
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	Sellers 100
Madras Electric Tramways	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	Sellers 85
New Mysore Manganese	19s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 percent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11·8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	Sellers 75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	80
Sivagunga Zemindary, 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...9s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	Sellers 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	... 5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid)	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid)	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...26s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-15-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)...	1s.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1s.
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s. 3d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	... 8s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	... 14s. 3d.
Sangli, 13s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	Sellers Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	Nom.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold mine during last month were as follows:—Quartz crushed, 2,400 tons of gold, obtained 979 ozs; tailings cyanided 1,500 tons of gold, obtained 150 ozs; making a total of 1,129 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,150 ozs. in March.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United	250	250	20	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200¼
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,055
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 350
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,320
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	350
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	157½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 715
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,065
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	xd. 887½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,310
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	750	250	25	165
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	525

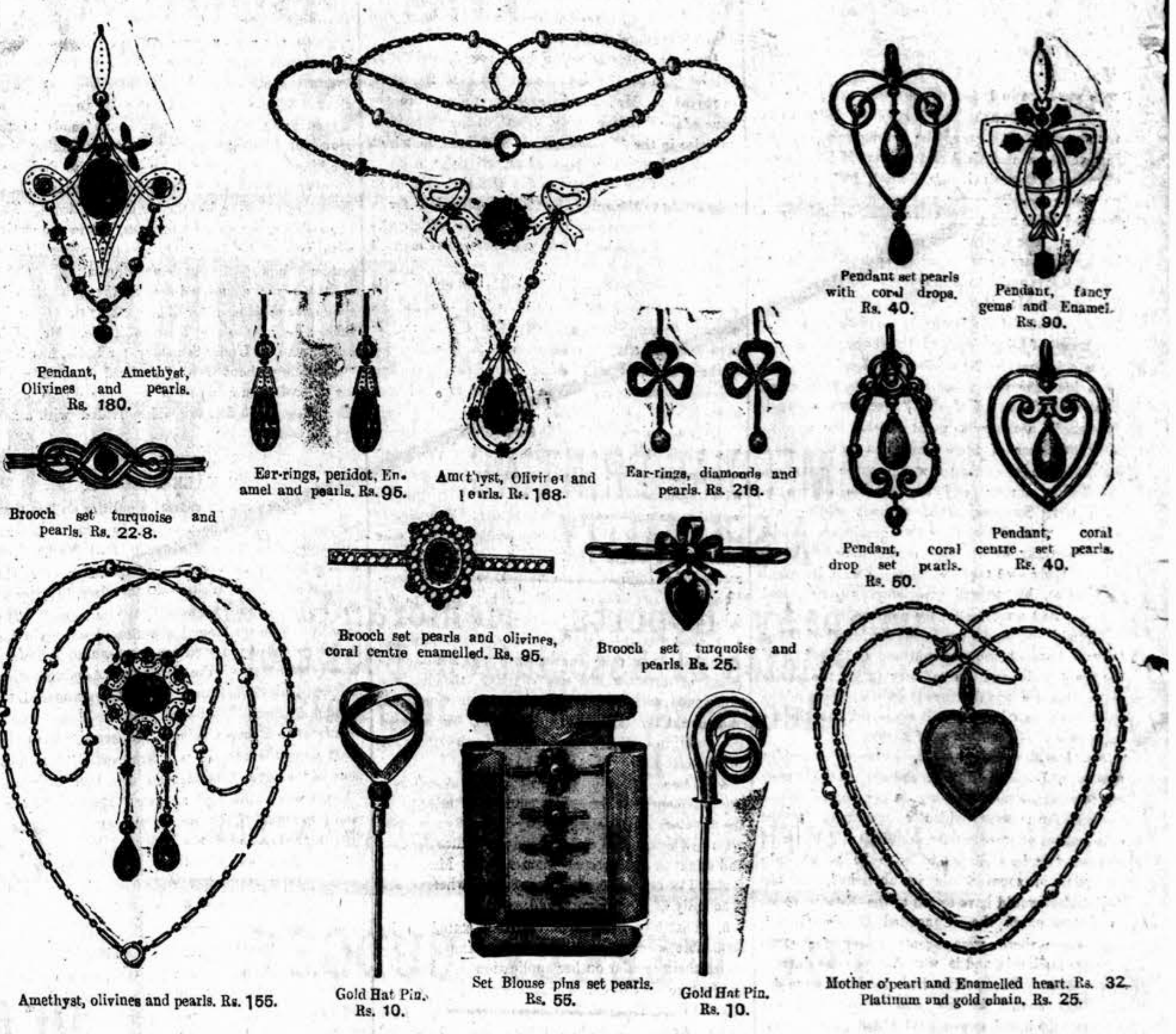
THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th Apr. 1908, as compared with the statement of 5th May 1908 :—

	Apr. 28.			May 5.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,63,235	15	9	1,88,03,728	6	1
Other Deposits, &c.	160,094,696	3	2	15,61,67,657	12	9
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,27,890	13	8	11,84,149	14	2
Sundrie	27,26,014	11	0	28,32,443	6	5
Rs.	218655,084	11	7	21,47,37,979	7	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	2,46,38,484	0	0	2,43,81,869	0	0
Other authorised Investments	32,40,473	0	0	32,28,639	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,70,99,480	3	7	5,02,06,493	3	2
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,31,44,954	15	3	4,13,31,532	15	6
Bills discounted &c	3,47,89,886	11	0	3,51,71,374	7	5
Balances with other Banks	22,06,503	8	5	27,66,032	8	4
Bullions	....			....		
Dead Stock	17,71,218	6	1	17,73,384	2	0
Stamps	17,005	2	2	16,376	1	2
Sundries	1,81,693	8	11	1,60,667	11	7
	157,089,699	7	5	15,89,86,336	1	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office Do. at Branches	6,16,65,385	4	2	5,57,51,643	6	3
Rs.	218655,084	11	7	21,47,37,979	7	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	16,66,486	Decrease
Do. at Branches	13,06,978	Increase
Other Deposits	39,27,039	Decrease
Post Bills	2,63,012	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,18,449	Decrease
Loans	31,07,010	Increase
Accounts of Credit	18,13,422	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	3,81,488	Increase
Cash at Head Office	30,50,444	Decrease
Do. at Branches	37,63,298	Do.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155.
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
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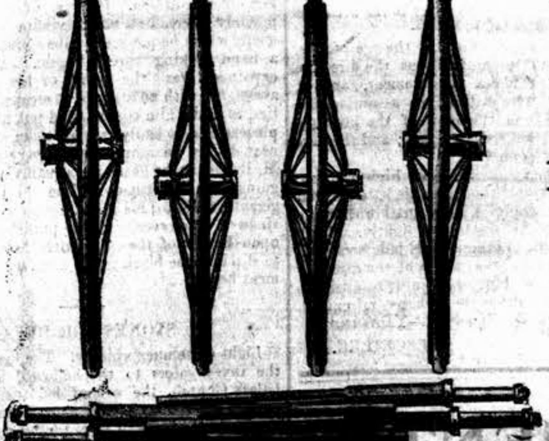

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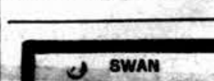

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